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**MOUNT VIEW, HAMPSTEAD.**—The NEXT TERM will BEGIN on THURSDAY, September 20.—Reference kindly allowed to Mrs. Benson, Lambeth Palace, S.E.; Professor Replin, Hantswood, Conisbrough; Sir T. Spencer Wells, Bart., M.D., Golden Hill, Hampstead, &c.—Prospectus on application to Miss HENRIE B. BATES.

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**VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.** **THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.** The SIXTY-FOURTH SESSION of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT and the TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, and ARTS begin OCTOBER 8th. The Classes prepare for Professions, Commerce, and University Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine. The Physical, Chemical, Biological, Engineering, and Leather Industries Laboratories, and the Weaving Sheds, Dyehouse, and Printing Rooms, will be Open Daily for Practical Work. The following Prospectuses may be had free from the Registrar:— 1. For Regular Day Students. 2. For Occasional and Evening Students. 3. Classes in Agriculture. 4. For Medical Students. A Hall of Residence for College Students has been established.

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SEPTEMBER 28th to OCTOBER 5th. Preliminary Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine at St. Andrews and Dundee. Candidates will obtain Examination Schedules on application to the Secretary. These must be returned, duly filled up, and fees paid, not later than September 24th. SEPTEMBER 29th to OCTOBER 5th. Bursary Competitions at St. Andrews and Dundee. Candidates should send in their Schedules (to be obtained from the Secretary) to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the University, St. Andrews, on or before September 22nd. SEPTEMBER 29th to OCTOBER 5th. M.A. (Ordinary and Honours). L.A. and B.Sc. Examinations. The M.A. Examination Schedules should be returned, duly filled up, and fees paid, by September 10th. OCTOBER 9th, Opening of the United College, St. Andrews, and of University College, Dundee (Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine). NOVEMBER 2nd, Bursary Competition at St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. NOVEMBER 2nd and 3rd, B.D. Examinations at St. Andrews. NOVEMBER 6th, Opening of St. Mary's College (Faculty of Theology). The Classes in the University are open to Students of both sexes, and include Latin, Greek, English, French, Hebrew, Syriac, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Education, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Anatomy, Engineering, Systematic Theology, Biblical Criticism, and Church History. Specimen Examination Papers and full particulars respecting the Courses of Instruction, Fees, Examinations for Degrees, &c., will be found in the CALENDAR of the UNIVERSITY, published by Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons, 45, George-street, Edinburgh, price 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 11d. A general Prospectus for the coming Winter Session, as well as detailed information regarding any department of the University, may be had on application to J. MATTHEW ANDERSON, Secretary, University of St. Andrews, 25th August, 1894.

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**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.** LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY. The General Course of LECTURES on ZOOLOGY, by Professor W. F. R. WELDON, F.R.S., will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 3rd, at 1 o'clock p.m.

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Systematic Courses of Lectures and Laboratory Work in the subjects of the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate B.Sc. Examinations of the University of London will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1st, and continue till July, 1895.  
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For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.  
A Handbook forwarded on application.

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SCHOOL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.  
The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 1st, with an Introductory Address by Dr. ISAMBARD OWEN at 4 P.M.  
A Prospectus of the School, and further information, may be obtained by application to the DEAN, at the Hospital.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**

The WINTER SESSION begins on MONDAY, October 1st.  
The Hospital contains 695 Beds, 500 being in constant occupation.  
APPOINTMENTS.—All Hospital Appointments are made in accordance with the merits of the Candidates, and without extra payment.  
ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.—Open Scholarships of 100l. and 50l. in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, and Open Scholarships of 150l. and 80l. in Chemistry, Physics, and Biology. Prizes are open to Students in their various years, amounting in the aggregate to more than 450l.  
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COLLEGE.—The Residential College accommodates about Fifty Students, in addition to the Resident Staff of the Hospital. There is in it a large Dining-Hall, with Reading-Rooms, Library, and Gymnasium for the use of the Students' Club.  
For Prospectus and further information apply to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL,**

Albert Embankment, London, S.E.  
The WINTER SESSION of 1894-5 will OPEN on MONDAY, October 1st, when the Prizes will be distributed at 4 P.M. by the Rev. W. W. MERRY, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.  
Three Entrance Scholarships will be offered for Competition in September, viz.—one of 150l. and one of 80l. in Chemistry and Physics, with either Physiology, Botany, or Zoology, for first year's students; one of 50l. in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, for third year's students.  
Scholarships and Money Prizes of the value of 200l. are awarded at the Seasonal Examinations, as well as several Medals.  
Special Classes are held throughout the year for the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate M.B. Examinations of the University of London.  
All Hospital Appointments are open to Students without charge.  
The new Laboratories and Club-Rooms were opened on June 9th by R.E.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., President of the Hospital.  
The Fees may be paid in one sum or by instalments. Entries may be made separately to Lectures or to Hospital Practice, and special arrangements are made for Students entering in their second or subsequent years; also for Dental Students and for Qualified Practitioners.  
A Register of approved Lodgings is kept by the Medical Secretary, who also has a List of Local Medical Practitioners, Clergymen, and others who receive Students into their houses.  
For Prospectuses and all particulars apply to the MEDICAL SECRETARY, G. H. MAKINS, Dean.

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**UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.****SESSION 1894-95.**

*Chancellor*—His Grace the DUKE OF RICHMOND and GORDON, K.G. D.C.L.

*Lord Rector*—The Most Honourable the MARQUIS of HUNTLY, P.C. LL.D.

*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*—Sir WILLIAM DUGUID GEDDES, LL.D. D.Litt.

The UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN, founded in 1494-5, possesses under its Charters the amplest privileges claimed or enjoyed by any Academic Institution. It confers Degrees in ARTS, MEDICINE, SCIENCE, LAW, and DIVINITY, and also grants the Diploma in PUBLIC HEALTH, under conditions found detailed in the 'Calendar.'

The Ordinances of the Scottish Universities Commissioners of 1889, regulating Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine, came into force at the beginning of the Winter Session 1892-93. By these Ordinances considerable changes have been made in the Curriculum of Study.

Important additions have recently been made to the University Buildings, and further University Extensions are being carried out at a cost of over 100,000l.

**FACULTY OF ARTS.**

**THE NEXT SESSION** in this Faculty commences 17th OCTOBER, 1894, and closes 20th MARCH, 1895.

The Preliminary Examination commences 29th SEPTEMBER.

**CLASSES, PROFESSORS, AND LECTURERS.**

Greek—Prof. HARROWER, M.A.  
Latin—Prof. RAMSAY, M.A. D.C.L.  
English Literature—Prof. GRIERSON, M.A.  
Mathematics—Prof. PIRIE, M.A.  
Natural Philosophy—Prof. NIVEN, M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S.  
Logic—Prof. ADAMSON, M.A. LL.D.  
Moral Philosophy—Prof. FYFE, M.A.

The DEGREE of MASTER of ARTS (M.A.) will now be conferred after a Course of Instruction and Examination extending over Three Winter Sessions, or Two Winter and Three Summer Sessions. Candidates for the Degree must attend Full Courses in at least Seven Subjects, and be Examined in these Subjects. The number of "options" available among the Subjects enables the Curriculum to be adapted to the varying requirements of each Student. There is also provision for Special Courses for the Degree of M.A. with Honours.

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE.**

In the Faculty of Science the Degrees granted are BACHELOR of SCIENCE (B.Sc.) and DOCTOR of SCIENCE (D.Sc.). The Classes included in this Faculty are Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Anatomy, and Physiology. Any three of the above, with the addition of Astronomy, may be selected in the Final Examination for B.Sc. The Course of Study extends over not less than Three Years, and must embrace at least Seven Full Courses in the Subjects prescribed for Examination, Four of which must be taken in this University, and Three may be taken in any other Institution or under Teachers recognized by the University Court. As in Arts, the number of "options" available among the Subjects in Science enables the Curriculum to be adapted to the varying requirements of each Student.

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**

The WINTER SESSION, 1894-95, begins OCTOBER 16th. Preliminary Examination, 29th SEPTEMBER.

In the Faculty of Medicine the Degrees granted are BACHELOR of MEDICINE (M.B.) and BACHELOR of SURGERY (Ch.B.), which must be taken together, DOCTOR of MEDICINE (M.D.) and MASTER of SURGERY (Ch.M.). The new Regulations are binding on all Students who began their Medical Studies in or after Session 1892-93. The Curriculum extends over Five Years, Two of which must be passed in this University. The cost of Matriculation, Class and Hospital Fees for the whole Curriculum, exclusive of the Fees for the Degrees, is about 90l.

The Faculty of Medicine embraces Twelve Chairs, from which instruction is given in all the main branches of Medical Science, viz.:

Anatomy—Prof. REID, M.D. F.R.C.S.  
Natural History—Prof. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D. D.Sc. F.L.S.  
Botany—Prof. TRAIL, M.D. F.R.S.  
Chemistry—Prof. JAPP, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S.  
Physics—Prof. NIVEN, D.Sc. F.R.S.  
Physiology—Prof. MACWILLIAM, M.D.  
Materia Medica—Prof. CASH, M.D. F.R.S.  
Pathology—Prof. HAMILTON, M.B. F.R.C.S.E.  
Medicine—Prof. FINLAY, M.D. F.R.C.P.  
Surgery—Prof. OGSTON, C.M. M.D.  
Midwifery—Prof. STEPHENSON, M.D. F.R.C.S.E.  
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

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## LITERATURE

*Problems of the Far East.* By the Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P.—*Japan, Korea, China.* (Longmans & Co.)

It is not often that so important a book is published in the second half of August as Mr. Curzon's new work, in which he has tried to give his readers only that which is new or not easy to find elsewhere.

Instead of the ordinary treatment of Japan as the traveller's paradise, the Japanese part of Mr. Curzon's work deals only with the very recent creation of a Parliament, and presents us with a disagreeable picture, conclusively proving what must have been suspected by all who interest themselves in Japanese affairs—that of all the rash and ill-considered acts that have marked the recent government of Japan, none can have been more foolish than the sudden creation of a democratic Parliament to which no real power is assigned. The Japanese ministers are independent of the Chambers, and responsible to the Mikado only; but the Chambers are given great powers in finance, and can bring the administration to its knees. It is pretty clear that the frequent dissolutions which have been resorted to in Japan, as in Denmark, are a dangerous experiment, and that if the present attempt of Count Ito to find a diversion by means of war should prove a failure, either a democratic revolution, or the overthrow of the constitution and a return to autocracy, must be the result.

Not only has parliamentary government at present proved a disastrous failure in Japan, by reason, we are convinced, of the suddenness with which, and the ill-considered form in which, it has been introduced, but, judging from what has happened recently, the remarkable superiority of Japan over China in preparedness for war has not been made full use of, for reasons which point to other defects in the Japanese national character. Prepared as the Japanese were, with so admirably manned and "found" a navy, and with so excellent an infantry and artillery force, they ought

to have been able with the greatest ease to clear the seas of the Chinese fleet, and to occupy with their land forces an impregnable situation in the Korean peninsula. That they have played at hide-and-seek with the Chinese admirals and generals, and been compelled to fill the newspapers with accounts of great victories magnified out of small events, shows that in war, as in politics, the Japanese are still clever children, playing with tools in the obtaining of which they show much ingenuity, without understanding their full use.

Mr. Curzon deals otherwise with Corea and with Pekin—for he does not touch China outside the capital. His account of Corea is mainly picturesque, and there is a good deal of similar description of Pekin. But the book concludes with a serious attempt to estimate the position of China in the world, and especially of China in connexion with British interests. One result of the very different manner in which Mr. Curzon has dealt with Corea from that in which he has treated Japan is that he speaks of many matters which are, or were, common to Japan and to Corea as though they were specially Korean. For example, in the memory of many who are not yet more than middle-aged, the Japanese *daimio* walked with the same artificial stride which is affected by the officials of Corea:—

"There is also a peculiar strut, which is known as the 'yangban walk,' and which all ministers or nobles affect when they appear in public. It is a slow and measured movement, with the feet planted rather wide apart, and an indescribable but unmistakable swing of the body that is most comic."

This description, which is intended for Corea only, applies to Japan of those older days which ended only a quarter of a century ago.

When Mr. Curzon comes to discuss the political position of Corea he appears to think that position unique, inasmuch as Corea is in some sense dependent and in some sense independent, while two powers are, more or less, suzerain over her. There is a curious resemblance in some points between the position of Corea and that of Nepaul. Nepaul is in some sense independent, in some sense dependent, and in the matter of its dependence it is in some degree under the suzerainty of China, and in some degree under that of the Empress of India. But the fact that India is in a military sense absolutely preponderant in a country lying south of the Himalaya prevents those practical difficulties which perplex us in Corea from arising out of the anomalous political or diplomatic situation. It comes out clearly from Mr. Curzon's book that Japan has wilfully picked a quarrel with China in Corea for which there was no real ground.

Mr. Curzon discusses at length the condition of the Chinese army, and, after pointing out many of the drawbacks to its efficiency, he concludes with an interesting and truthful passage:—

"All these drawbacks or delinquencies, however, shrink into nothingness when compared with the crowning handicap of the native officer. In many parts of Asia I have had occasion to observe and to comment upon the strange theory of the science of war (confined apparently to the East), which regards the *personnel* of an army as wholly independent of its leading. In China there is a special reason for this phenomenon.

There, where all distinction is identified with familiarity with the classics, and depends upon success in a competitive examination, the military profession, which requires no such training, is looked upon with contempt, and attracts only inferior men. In the bulk of the army (I except the Tientsin army corps) an officer still only requires to qualify by passing a standard in archery, in fencing with swords, and in certain gymnastic exercises. To the same deeply embedded fallacy must be attributed the collateral opinion that a civilian must be much better fitted to command a battalion than a military man, because he is supposed in the course of his studies to have read something of the art of war. And when we examine what this art, in its literary presentation, is, we find that the standard military works in China are some 3,000 years old; and that the authority in highest repute, Sun-tse by name, solemnly recommends such manoeuvres as these: 'Spread in the camp of the enemy voluptuous musical airs, so as to soften his heart'—a dictum which might have commended itself to Plato, but would hardly satisfy Von Moltke. The British army could not be worse, nay, it would be far better led, were the Commander-in-Chief compelled to be a Senior Wrangler, and the Generals of division drawn from Senior Classics. It cannot be considered surprising that the Chinese officers so recruited and thus taught, destitute of the slenderest elements, either of military knowledge or scientific training, should earn the contempt of their followers. Their posts are usually acquired either by favouritism or purchase. When it is added that they are also, as a rule, both corrupt and cowardly; that they stint the men's rations and pilfer their pay; and that when an engagement takes place they commonly misdirect it from a sedan-chair in the rear, we have the best of reasons for expecting uniform and systematic disaster. The General officer is seldom (there have, of course, been remarkable exceptions) any better than his subordinate; in warfare there is no single moving spirit or plan of campaign; and on the field of battle each commander acts with irresponsible light-heartedness for himself, and yearns for the inglorious security of the rear."

Mr. Curzon somewhat exaggerates, if it is possible to do so, the position of Great Britain as compared with that of France and Russia in the Further East. The position of France in the event of a serious struggle depends upon the supremacy of the British fleet; and as to this we may hope that there may be less doubt in the future than there has been sometimes in the past. But the position of Russia is in a large degree independent of naval supremacy, and it is not all well-informed Englishmen who will be so happily clear as Mr. Curzon on this side of his case. The language in which he conveys his views is sometimes stilted; but, on the whole, the occasional exaggerations of his style do not form a serious drawback to the interest of a very pleasant and a very useful book.

*The Claims of Christianity.* By William Samuel Lilly. (Chapman & Hall.)

It is a large task that Mr. Lilly attempts in this book. To examine the precise relations between Christianity and Buddhism, and between Christianity and Islam; to trace the nature and effects of the alliance between the Catholic Church and the Christian State in the Middle Ages; to estimate the influence of the Renaissance on the position and the teaching of the Catholic Church; to discuss the causes and the outcome of the Reformation; to deter-

mine the prospects of Catholicism in the modern world—such are the great questions to which Mr. Lilly, with enviable courage, invites our attention within the humble compass of 240 pages. He tells us, indeed, that the aim which he proposes to himself is to regard Christianity “from a publicist’s point of view,” and the admission suggests the criticism that Mr. Lilly’s present work is a piece of very superior journalism; nor is this unconfirmed by his racy style, and the bold way in which, in a few pages, he disposes of some of the greatest problems of history. The claims of Christianity may, he says, be reduced to two:—

“First, as a religion, Christianity claims to be the sole and sufficient oracle of divine truth, superseding all other modes of faith, a system of moral discipline for mankind, transforming every human relation by its remedies for sin and its incentives to goodness: the guardian of that tree of life whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. This is what Hume, in a well-known passage, called ‘the intolerance of Christianity,’ by which it refused alliance with other religions and insisted on reigning alone or not at all.’ Secondly, Christianity is not merely an idea; it is also a phenomenon: it is not only a theology; it is also a community. It is a Church, as well as a religion; and as a Church it claims to be a universal spiritual empire. It takes man as he is, a member of a family, a member of a civil corporation, a member of the human race, and it makes him a member of an ecclesiastical society, a character which affects him in all his other capacities.”

Mr. Lilly, however, does not devote much attention to the former of these claims, except in the brief discussion of the rival pretensions advanced by Buddhism and by Islam. As we proceed, it drops into the background, and the claims of Christianity come, in effect, to mean the claims of Catholicism as a polity. Now the two “claims” here ascribed to Christianity are two distinct doctrines, of which the first alone recommends itself to the great bulk of sensible Englishmen. It is to this audience that Mr. Lilly presumably addresses himself; but he confuses the issue which he desires to place before them by using the term “Christianity” sometimes in one, and sometimes in the other of the senses in which he understands it, just as the exigencies of his argument demand.

Mr. Lilly has a large fund of historical and literary illustration to draw upon, and his argument, amply clothed with illustration, comes to this: that the Catholic Church is an institution divinely ordained for the purpose of restoring “the human race to that unity which sin and its consequences have broken,” of organizing “a universal spiritual empire,” and of establishing, in the Papacy, a supreme mundane authority for “vindicating the rights of conscience, the prerogatives of the spiritual order, the immunities of the city of God.” This Church, as a polity, has been, he says, and still is, of paramount importance to mankind. It is the validity of its claim as a polity which he is chiefly concerned to expound and defend. He appeals to history, and to history we must follow him. The Church has had nearly nineteen centuries in which to establish that “universal spiritual empire” which Mr. Lilly asserts to be its destiny, and it has not yet established it. Nay, when he attempts to estimate its work during the time when it wielded the greatest

power, when it came nearest to the attainment of its “empire,” when the Church was co-extensive with Christendom and nearly co-extensive with Western civilization, namely, in the Middle Ages, Mr. Lilly is compelled to admit—and his frankness is praiseworthy—that the men of mediæval times, who “breathed an atmosphere of faith,” also “perpetrated an enormous amount of wickedness.” Yet it was in the Middle Ages that the Church, as a polity, was most prosperous. If there is any sign that its polity was of human and not of divine ordination, it might surely be found in the fact that it did not know how to meet prosperity; that when it was most prosperous as a Church it was most corrupt as a religion. Mr. Lilly maintains that the Pope in those ages of faith exercised legislative and judicial functions of the highest importance, tempered a *régime* of violence with ideas of reciprocal duty, and above all promoted sentiments of loyalty; but that is no more than saying that the Church was successful as a polity. And when its work was done it was overturned like any other human institution. The see was removed from Rome to Avignon; its possession became a subject of bitter rivalries; and finally over a great part of Christendom its yoke was cast off. And in the convulsions which followed, the Papacy was very glad to avail itself of the secular arm whenever the secular arm was stretched out to relieve it. Mr. Lilly, in describing this step as “a monstrous blunder,” refers more particularly to the establishment of the Inquisition, and he has some admirable remarks on “the inexpediency, in the long run, of attempting to repress by penal legislation religious beliefs and practices, except such as are manifestly subversive of civilized society”; yet he refers with satisfaction to the success which attended the Catholic cause, though it was brought about by these very means. The Church, indeed, warned by the Protestant Reformation, began to put its house in order and to suppress its scandals; but it employed sheer force to recover the ground that had been lost to it. Mr. Lilly maintains that the Council of Trent bore much salutary fruit in vindicating the constitution of the Church and the prerogatives of the Papacy; yet so far was the Church even then from vindicating “the rights of conscience”—a work which Mr. Lilly claims for it—that it persecuted Galileo for following his conscience in a matter of science; it burnt Bruno just as a century before it had burnt Savonarola; and it regained its sway in France and the Low Countries by methods which Mr. Lilly omits to mention.

But Mr. Lilly is acute enough to see and frank enough to confess that the Papacy will never again attain the same kind of “empire” which it wielded before the Reformation; he considers, however, that he has reasons for believing that a “spiritual empire” will take the place of temporal sovereignty. The Church can no longer look to the civil power to execute its decrees; it will look, says Mr. Lilly, to public opinion, to the public conscience; and he draws a fanciful picture of the Pope as the spiritual teacher of the “New Age.”

“I see no prospect that the Catholic Church will again hold the position in Europe which she held in the Middle Ages: that the Pope

will once more occupy the great international office assigned him in the canon law. But it is well conceivable that in the New Age, which is even now upon us, the Pontiff’s moral influence will be of unparalleled greatness, as from his seat by the tomb of the Apostles he surveys his ecumenical charge, and

Listening to the inner flow of things  
Speaks to the age out of eternity:

reproving the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment: maintaining the divine testimonies before kings and democracies: upholding the rights of conscience and of the moral law, amid the social tyrannies, the national jealousies, the political animosities, which will doubtless be the staple of future history, as they are of past.”

Yet he has no sooner given way to this burst of enthusiasm than he is overcome by despair; for he recognizes, with obvious reluctance, that the intellectual conditions of the New Age and the problems which it raises are not favourable as yet to the realization of his hopes. He admits that the great masters of modern literature, from Goethe till now—and who are our spiritual teachers if not they?—are, on the whole, “alien from Catholicism, if not opposed to it.” And the great masters are likely to remain alien from Catholicism, as the word has hitherto been understood.

The kind of moral influence which Catholicism will probably exercise in the future can be estimated, if at all, only by the part which Catholicism has played in the past. We have no other standard; and while Mr. Lilly is free to conceive that the Church is still destined to establish a “universal spiritual empire,” it is perfectly open to any one else to conceive that, as in the past, so in the future, it will find itself compelled to take sides in the affairs of the world, and, as heretofore, to become entangled in “the social tyrannies, the national jealousies, the political animosities,” from which we can scarcely hope to emerge. And if the Church is henceforth to pose as the vindicator of the rights of conscience, it must be by adopting methods other than those which have characterized it in the past. Yet Mr. Lilly will have it that at the time of the Reformation it was the Church which vindicated those rights; that the practical outcome of the Reformation was to establish “a secular despotism,” which obliterated “the belief that Christian men live under another and a higher law than the law of the State.” What of Luther? Mr. Lilly confesses that, quite apart from Luther’s opinions and works, he does not like him:—

“I dislike his arrogance and self-sufficiency; his ignorance and coarseness; his violent imagination and bellicose temperament; and the curious mixture of mysticism and materialism which is ever cropping up in him.”

It is perfectly obvious that Mr. Lilly dislikes the Reformer because he misconceives the nature of his work. If Luther did anything at all, he vindicated “the rights of the religious conscience,” which had been outraged by abuses in the Church; and he did so because he held firmly to the belief that Christian men live under another and a higher law than the law which the Church was then applying. To describe the Church as vindicating the rights of conscience against Luther is a palpable absurdity. Mr. Lilly, on p. 189, denies the accuracy of a statement of Dollinger’s, that the separation resulted not so much from the abuses in the Church as for the sake of



doctrine; and he fails to see that what Döllinger meant was, that while the abuses were the obvious cause of the revolt, it was, as a matter of fact, on questions of doctrine that Protestantism took its stand.

Mr. Lilly has done well to publish the interesting letters which passed between him and Cardinal Newman and Mr. Rhys Davids on certain analogies between the narrative of the life and work of Buddha and the Evangelical history, but he does no more than base his opinion as to "the untenableness of the objection urged from Buddhism" on Mr. Rhys Davids's refusal to believe that the Buddhist traditions had any influence at all over Christian doctrine. The question is not to be determined in so summary a fashion or without a much more careful account of the evidence than Mr. Lilly places before his readers. Nor, on the whole, can we think that the real claims of Christianity are likely to be advanced by the tone which Mr. Lilly adopts or the methods which he employs, in spite of the obvious sincerity of his opinions and his strong religious feeling.

*A London Rose, and other Rhymes.* By Ernest Rhys. (Mathews & Lane.)

IF the noble and dignified quatrain called 'An Autobiography' is in any literal sense the autobiography of its writer, then certain qualities of Mr. Rhys's work explain themselves at once:—

Wales England wed; so I was bred. 'Twas merry  
London gave me breath.  
I dreamt of love, and fame: I strove. But Ireland  
taught me love was best:  
And Irish eyes, and London cries, and streams of  
Wales, may tell the rest.  
What more than these I asked of Life, I am content  
to have from Death.

The poems in 'A London Rose' are of very varying merit; but the whole book has an atmosphere—something of the Celtic glamour, with an added sense of the romance of London—which distinguishes it as much from the work of even accomplished versifiers of the ordinary kind, as the actual atmosphere, let us say, of Wales is distinguished from the air we breathe in Liverpool. Faults of technique, faults of proportion, there are; art, so far as it is a *métier*, has not been entirely mastered; but what an essentially poetical sense there is of the abiding poetry of things! One seems to hear the vague tinkle of elfin-bells, borne into the dust of narrow city streets on a wind coming down from the hills. The best poem, indeed, in the book, the entirely admirable piece called 'London Feast,' sings of that ceaseless human flood which sets London-wards, to be engulfed in the ocean of the great city:—

O where do you go, and what's your will,  
My sunburnt herdsmen of the hill,  
That leave your herds no pastoral priest,  
And take the road where, sad and dun,  
The smoke-cloud drapes the April sun?—  
"We go to taste  
Of London Feast."

O country-lads, this April tide,  
Why do you leave the country-side?  
The new-come Spring stirs bird and beast;  
The winter storm is over now,  
And melted the December snow:—  
"We go to taste  
Of London Feast."

Too late, dear children of the sun;  
For London Feast is past and gone!  
I sat it out, and now released  
Make westward for its weary gate.  
Fools and unwise, you are too late:  
You cannot taste  
Of London Feast.

They did not heed, they would not stay;  
I saw the dust on London way  
By denser thousands still increased:  
My cry was vain. As they went by  
Their murmur ran, for all reply:—  
"We go to taste  
Of London Feast."

Is there not in these verses, the beginning and end of the poem, something curiously pathetic, a singularly intimate and personal sense of nature, with the cry, too, of a soul in exile—the soul of the earth in exile? Throughout the whole book there is a sort of pathos, not quite explicable perhaps, which seems after all to be but the voice of a remote, baffled, imprisoned joy. Not that there is not, at times, the expression of so momentarily contented a mountain happiness as this:—

But we see the night descend  
From the mountains, like a friend;  
And, if chill the twilight falls,  
High we pile the fragrant hearth,  
And the peace of all the earth  
Settles on our lonely walls.  
So we keep our evening feast  
With all rural savours spread,—  
Charge the cup, and break the bread,  
Counting most what may seem least:  
Then, if storm be all abroad,  
Witching every lonely road,  
And the wind cry in the tree,  
And with impish hands the rain  
Shake and snatch the window pane;  
Then we tell old country tales,  
While without the night wind wails,  
And the more, at what we hear,  
Grows and glows our fireside cheer.

And in yet another vein, though here with more of the appropriate sadness in its laughter, we find a mood of life thus subtly rendered:—

THE MELANCHOLY JESTER.

Now the end of all be sung:  
He is old, who once was young;  
He is old, and to the gate  
Of the gods is come too late:  
Jester, gladly yield your breath;  
Now the only jest is Death.  
Soon shall Sylvia, passing, say—  
"Faith, my clown is turned to clay:  
Deep, with solemn obsequies,  
Hide the clay that once was his,  
Keep him, earth, sun, wind and rain,  
Till his wit shall rise again!"

There are also certain Welsh songs and ballads, partly original, partly drawn from the old Welsh poets, which give its more definitely Celtic note to the volume, one of them being the magical lines, signed G. R., which render a passage of that marvellous and exquisite poet Davyth ap Gwilym, of whom Borrow said, with so just an enthusiasm, that he was "one of the some half-dozen great poets whose verses, in whatever language they wrote, exist at the present day."

*Cæsar.* By Theodore Ayrault Dodge. (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

WE have already had occasion to notice two volumes of the series in which Col. Dodge is endeavouring to sketch the history of the art of war in its early days. The present monograph on Cæsar displays much the same merits, and, it must be confessed, the same occasional defects,

which marked the biographies of Alexander and Hannibal. Again we have to praise the author's unwearied perseverance in tramping over sites of battles; the book gains immensely by the fact that Col. Dodge "spent a whole year in following Cæsar entirely round the Mediterranean basin," as he phrases it. There is nothing like a personal visit to clear up the difficulties which even the best of maps and the clearest of accounts leave behind them. Many of Cæsar's battlefields are still unidentified, and some of those in Turkey and the East are still practically inaccessible to the ordinary traveller. But the large majority can be walked over, and have been duly studied by the author with the 'Commentaries' in hand. Col. Dodge is always lucid, and makes his meaning clear by numerous sketch-maps. But we have to protest against peculiarities of diction which exceed even the most strongly marked American mannerisms. What will an ordinary reader make of the statement that "the Romans were prone to self-mahem"? When he sees that "several cavalry exchanges took place between Cæsar and Scipio" will he not think that they had been bartering squadrons with each other, rather than keeping up successive charges? We dislike "a cunctatory policy," a "hypercautious method," and a "crisp understanding"; but most of all does it displease us to find a skirmish "eventuate illy for the enemy." But, however irritating this detestable phraseology may be, we cannot say that it seriously impairs the value of the book. We are expecting from Col. Dodge a military study, not a piece of good literary work, and our expectation is not disappointed.

The campaigns of Cæsar, the vexation of a million schoolboys who have had to study them without a good map or a knowledge of Roman tactics, are interesting enough when explained by a skilled military commentator. Col. Dodge is particularly happy in pointing out Cæsar's failures and their causes—failures that often escape the eye of the careless reader, owing to the dexterous way in which the great general glazes them over. Cæsar was as good as Napoleon at concealing a severe check under a flowing paragraph and a sounding phrase. The author of the bulletins which described Eylau or Trafalgar might have taken hints from the author of the account of the siege of Gergovia.

As a general Col. Dodge places Cæsar below both Hannibal and Alexander, though he acknowledges that, "taken in all his characters"—as general, statesman, organizer, author—"he is the greatest man in antiquity." We are not sure that we should ourselves come to the same conclusion. It is probable that no man ever accomplished so much with so little means and under such depressing conditions as the great Carthaginian. But to place Alexander above Cæsar is surely a mistake. The Macedonian was a heaven-born cavalry leader, and possessed a quick eye, a fertile invention, and a splendid power of keeping his men up to their work. But his actual achievements—the routing of some Greek civic levies, the knocking to pieces of a rotten Oriental empire, and some sharp skirmishes against superior numbers of Turcomans, Afghans, or Punjabis—are not to be compared with

the fights of Cæsar or Hannibal. In the East great distances and great numbers make everything appear great: Issus and Arbela and the Sogdian Rock were in no way grander feats of arms than Buxar or Assaye or the storming of Nilt—fights that take a creditable but secondary place in our own military history. If Alexander had survived to invade Italy we should have had a far better criterion by which to estimate his real powers.

Cæsar's claim to stand above Alexander rests on the fact that he had far harder fighting to do. The wild Gauls and Germans were much more formidable fighting material than any Orientals. No Roman general before or after ever succeeded in dealing with a Teutonic foe in such a sweeping and masterful style as did Cæsar with Ariovistus or the Usipetes. But far more notable even than the Gallic or German campaigns were the events of the Civil War. In that struggle Cæsar had to face superior numbers of his own countrymen, trained in the same arms and under the same discipline as his own men. It is not a sufficient explanation of his success to say that the senatorial troops were raw recruits, and the Cæsarians hardy veterans. There were many old legions among the Pompeians—the whole force of Afranius and Petreius in Spain had been under arms for many years, and Pompey had at least four old legions in line at Pharsalus. Moreover, Cæsar, after the first months of the Civil War were over, was forced to use raw levies no less than were his adversaries. In the Thapsus campaign five out of his nine legions were new corps, yet the victory was no less sure. Nor must we underrate Cæsar's Roman opponents in command: Pompey has been grossly wronged by those who follow Mommsen in calling him "a mere drill-sergeant." Even Col. Dodge himself does not, we think, do him full justice when he says that "he lacked the higher order of ability." The man who foiled Cæsar so neatly at Brundisium, and handled him so roughly at Dyrrhachium, is not to be despised, even if we forget his early doings in the Sullan war or his destruction of the pirates. Nor were Pompey's lieutenants so utterly incompetent as historians are wont to assure us: his two sons showed a splendid incapacity to know when they were beaten; even the renegade Labienus and the unfortunate Metellus Scipio gave more trouble in the campaign of Thapsus than is generally realized. The fact is that our eyes are misled by the figures in the 'De Bello Civili,' which make Cæsar's victories appear too easy by crediting him with absurdly and impossibly small losses at Pharsalus, Munda, and Thapsus. But by pointing out how hard the struggle really was, we are giving the best proof of Cæsar's exceptional ability. Those who make him win too easily are obscuring his merits. It is only after a detailed study of the difficulties of his Spanish, African, and Thessalian campaigns that we realize the full stature of this incomparable general.

Col. Dodge's topographical criticisms are generally excellent; we have, therefore, less scruple in pointing out one in which he has gone far astray. He suggests that Cæsar might have taken his army to Dyrrhachium by a march through Dalmatia, instead of exposing himself to the perils of the sea.

This argues an entire misconception of the character of the Illyrian shore. It is quite destitute of a coast road; the transverse spurs of the Dinaric Alps fall steeply to the sea, and the only possible way of getting from Trieste to Durazzo is a coasting voyage, or a vast detour inland into the valley of the Save or the Drave. Now inner Illyria was not conquered or explored, and the coast route which Col. Dodge postulates does not exist. Cæsar took the only possible method of reaching Epirus when he performed his hazardous feat of shipping his legions across from Brundisium on his weak and inadequate fleet. We are bound to say that this one misplaced criticism does not in the least impair the very judicious general appreciation of the geographical aspect of the Civil War which the book contains.

While doing full justice to the purely military side of Cæsar's life, Col. Dodge has not, we think, said enough of his civil doings to make us understand the whole character of the man. He is too favourable in his estimate. Not a word is said of Cæsar's connexion with the Catilinarian conspiracy. The reader is nowhere made to realize what a worthless profligate gang of ruffians the dictator chose as his friends and lieutenants. If there is any truth in the adage *noscitur a sociis*, what are we to say of the patron of Antonius, Curio, Cælius, Dolabella, and Vatinius? Nor is it fair to say that Cæsar's private life was "not a whit below the level of contemporary Rome." It is absolutely certain that his morals in his earlier years were so far below the average as to give him a most unenviable notoriety, not merely when compared with a Pompeius, a Cicero, or a Cato, but even among the rank and file of the nobles of his day. His ruthless cruelty to all who were not Roman citizens Col. Dodge brings out clearly enough, but he does not speak of the monstrous want of taste and generosity shown by such an act as the production of the 'Anti-Cato.'

But our author is writing of Cæsar the general, not Cæsar the man, and these omissions may be pardoned in consideration of the general merits of the book.

*Among Men and Horses.* By M. Horace Hayes, F.R.C.V.S. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS may be described most fitly as a desultory autobiographical narrative, in which the author reveals as much as seemed to him good of the process whereby he acquired his admittedly great, not to say unique, knowledge of nearly everything appertaining to horsemanship. He is, in fact, the Capt. Hayes whose many books concerning the horse, horsemanship, and cognate matters have met with extraordinary acceptance and have won for him a reputation as a standard authority, and whose accomplished wife has proved a help very meet for him, both by her performances in the public arena, and by her literary composition called 'The Horse-woman,' of which nobody seems to have discovered anything but good to say. To appreciate adequately Capt. Hayes's latest publication it is necessary, of course, that a reader should have a slight tendency to horse upon the brain, but it is by no means without interest for persons who know and care

no more about the points of a horse than a land-lubber knows or cares about the points of the compass. It would be well, however, that such persons should have at least a bowing acquaintance with some sort of sportsmen and sport, else the author will appear to them as one that mocks when he discourses about great men who, though they lived long after Agamemnon and though they have had their trumpeters, are not quite so well known to the world in general as the Iron Duke or the first Napoleon. Of such are, especially, two mighty runners of whom Capt. Hayes makes mention: one celebrated as "the American Deer," and the other as "Deer-foot," though the former was a native, it is said, of Whitechapel, being a Jackson, or more truly a Howitt, by illustrious patronymic, and the latter was a certain Louis Bennett, a "Canadian half-breed." It must have been the latter who, if a pretty retentive memory may be trusted, was introduced by a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to a certain great dinner in Hall, and whose appearance there, so far from being greeted with the enthusiasm that might have been expected from a learned society educated to revere the memory of the fleet-footed Achilles, brought down a storm of indignation upon the head of the introducer. Capt. Hayes makes no reference to this little incident, with which, indeed, he is not likely to be familiar; but the aforesaid retentive memory not only testifies to its occurrence, but professes ability to render up the very name of the obnoxious Fellow, if concealment thereof were not the far more advisable course.

Other celebrated personages of whom Capt. Hayes has something to record are too numerous for specification in detail; but, as it is in the capacity of a gentleman horsebreaker that his fame is greatest and most widely spread, it is only right to make a note of the hippodamous gentry who receive more or less attention from him, and seem, almost all of them, to have attained the style and title of "Professor," which the late Matthew Arnold is understood to have renounced in favour of professional athletes in general, and of pugilists in particular, such as the highly respected Bat Mullins, of whom Capt. Hayes speaks in terms of warm commendation. These professors are Rarey, of course, whose shocking example was the never-to-be-forgotten Cruiser; Sample (or Semple), who will be remembered as the inventor of a "horse-taming machine"; Galwayne, who, though the feat is not noticed by Capt. Hayes, was said in the newspapers to have driven down to the Derby of 1885 a "unicorn," consisting of "three of the very worst horses he had ever had under his tuition"; Leon, "the celebrated Mexican horse-tamer"; and one or two others. Of Carriès, the French "dompteur," who tamed the man-eating Trocadéro, it does not appear that Capt. Hayes has ever heard; at any rate, there is nothing said in the book about the Frenchman, who, according to French accounts, reduced Trocadéro to stupefaction and irresistance, sufficient for shoeing purposes, by simply staring the horse in the face and nimbly dodging a series of open-mouthed assaults.

It will, no doubt, be very amusing, and perhaps it will be a little exasperating for



such readers of Capt. Hayes's book as have paid money to see the operations of "Professors" Sample (or Semple), Galwayne (*alias* Osborne), and Leon (*alias* Franklin, *alias* Sexton), to learn that in reality it was all one concern. That is to say, Semple, who was the veritable inventor of a method, or even of methods, had instructed the other two. We are told that Leon was brother-in-law to "Professor" Galwayne, and, at the time when he appeared as "the celebrated Mexican horse-tamer," had just emerged from the chrysalis of "an English printer's clerk, who had never been out of the United Kingdom." On all these points Capt. Hayes speaks as one having authority, since he was very intimate with Semple and had to pay damages in an action for libel brought by "Professor" Leon against Mrs. Hayes; and there is the report of the trial in existence for the gallant captain to cite in confirmation of his statements.

The book contains some more or less interesting information respecting a certain sporting newspaper with which habitual readers of the *Athenæum* are not likely to be very familiar, if indeed they are aware of its existence and acquainted with the peculiar appearance of its exterior. It looks as if it had been dipped in Condé's fluid with a view of disinfection, of which Mrs. Grundy certainly would consider that it stands greatly in need. Capt. Hayes, however, is evidently on terms of intimacy with members of the staff, and is, therefore, entitled to be heard when he assures us that "it is frequently of marvellously high merit from a literary point of view," and, besides being notable for the "turf erudition" which it displays, "is always acceptable to men of the world as a producer of a hearty laugh." He even goes so far as to exhibit to us, by means of two excellently executed portraits, the counterfeit presentation of the two most prominent among the members of the gifted and "genial" staff. If anybody should wonder why Capt. Hayes—having "passed fairly high up on the list for the Royal Military Academy," having obtained "the winner's prize for winning the greatest number of events each time" he "competed at the annual footraces for the cadets," having become "smart at mathematics, drawing and all that sort of things," having, in a year upon the Continent, "learned gymnastics, fencing, French and German," having gained "a Government grant of 300*l.* for having passed the High Proficiency examination in Hindi and Urdu," and having "exchanged into 'the Buffs' from the Bengal Staff Corps," with the rank of captain—became an itinerant horsebreaker and horse-tamer, a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and an author of renown in the field of hippodamian and hippological literature, instead of a general or even a field-marshal, it may be answered that the responsibility lies between the late Lord Cardwell, who introduced a rule as to the age at which aspirants must reach their "majority," and predestination.

Out of the three hundred and fifty-four pages which the book contains the most entertaining and worthy of attention, especially for those to whom horseflesh is a subject of very little importance, are the comparatively few in which the author gives

an account of his experience in China, in India, and above all in South Africa. His trip to China leads him naturally to speak of the famous racehorse owner Sir Robert Jardine, who imported into Hong Kong the celebrated racehorse Buckstone, and of the memorable race between that horse and the even more celebrated Tim Whiffler for the Ascot Cup of 1863, which the former won after a dead heat. Capt. Hayes refers to that race in terms which do not tally with the recollection of one who saw it run, and who finds a difficulty in reconciling the gallant captain's account with the actual facts. He says that Rogers, the rider of Tim, was "told" to "make the running," but it is indisputable that Eleanor, also belonging to the owner of Tim, was started on purpose to "make the running" for him; and, when the dead heat was run off, it would certainly seem that Buckstone proved to be the better stayer, and at least one good judge declared that he had never seen a "worse beaten horse" than Tim. At any rate, he never ran again, though he was matched against Asteroid for the Challenge Cup at Newmarket, the match being declared "off by consent"; whereas Buckstone ran again, for the Goodwood Cup, but was beaten, and walked over for a sweepstakes at the same meeting. The book, it should be stated, has many good illustrations, reproduced from photographs, and including portraits both of the hippodamian Captain and the almost equally hippodamian Mrs. Hayes.

*Perlycross: a Tale of the Western Hills.* By R. D. Blackmore. (Sampson Low & Co.)

MR. BLACKMORE's later novels are not unlike the big forests of Central Africa described by Mr. Stanley, with their miles upon miles of sombre trees and tangled undergrowth, their dim, fitting shapes, and their curious, uncanny noises. Through these literary jungles the reader makes his way as though engaged in a pioneering expedition, now floundering in an oozy swamp of conjecture, and now gliding swiftly, from the unknown to the unknown, down a rushing stream of brilliant but irrelevant incident. After many days' journeying the traveller finds the foliage growing thinner, and the welcome sunshine breaking through; and he emerges at length, with a deep sigh of satisfaction, upon the open plain. That he has finally arrived there in safety is due, he feels, more to luck than judgment, for there seems no particular reason why his nightmare adventures should have ever ended.

In 'Perlycross' we have page after page of interminable talk. The mystery that has to be unravelled—the disappearance from its new-made grave of the body of Sir Thomas Waldron—is doubtless dark and difficult. But it might have been explained, to far greater effect, with infinitely less circumlocution. We are all for allowing an author to tell his story in his own way; but there are limits to human endurance, and the wagging of many tongues becomes at last a positive weariness to the flesh. When Dr. Fox (whom popular prejudice credits with having had a hand in the theft of the squire's corpse) is establishing an *alibi* in a friendly *tête-à-tête* with a local magistrate, the story he tells of his doings on the night

in question—a matter of life and death, be it observed, to his professional reputation—proceeds after the following leisurely fashion for nearly a whole chapter:—

"When I got back to the Ancient Barn—as I call my place, because it is in reality nothing else—it was two o'clock in the morning, and all my authorities were locked in slumber. George was on a truss of hay up in the tallat, making more noise than Perle-weir in a flood, although with less melody in it; and old Betty was under her 'Mark, Luke, and John'—as they called the four-poster, when one is gone. So I let them 'bide, as you would say; gave *Old Rock* a mash myself, because he was coughing; and went in pretty well tired, I can assure you, to get a bit of bread and cheese, and then embrace the downy. But there on my table was a letter from my mother; which I ought to have received before I started; but the funeral had thrown even the Post out, it appears. But you know what Walker the Postman is, when anything of interest is moving. He simply stands still, to see the end of it; sounding his horn every now and then, to show his right to look over other folk's heads. Every one respects him, because he walks so far. Thirty miles a day, by his own account; but it must be eighteen, even when he gets no beer."

"A worthy old soul!" said the Magistrate, 'and he had a lot of troubles, last winter. Nobody likes to complain, on that account. He is welcome to get his peck of nuts upon the road, and to sell them next day at Pumpington, to eke out his miserable wages. But this is an age of progress; and a strict line must be drawn somewhere. The Post is important sometimes, as you know; though we pay so many eight-pences for nothing. Why my friends were saying, only this very evening, that Walker must submit henceforth to a rule to keep him out of the coppices. When he once gets there, all his sense of time is gone. And people are now so impatient.'"

Mr. Blackmore is like the old postman himself. He strays off the high road of his narrative into all sorts of pleasant bypaths, and there completely loses consciousness of the duty he owes to the public. If he happens to mention Lady Waldron's crucifix, he cannot resist the temptation of informing us that the ivory of which it was made was "not the Indian, but the African, which hardens and whitens with the lapse of years, though green at first, as truth is." When Jem Fox is discussing Parson Peniloe's suggestion that his sister Christie should come and stay with her brother, and help him in outfacing the unjust suspicions of his neighbours, he rhapsodizes of her perfections in this tedious fashion:—

"She is of the militant Christian order, girt with the sword of the Spirit. A great deal of St. Peter, but not an atom of St. John. Thoroughly religious according to her lights; and always in a flame of generosity. Her contempt for any littleness is something splendid; except when it is found in any one she loves. She is always endeavouring to 'see herself from the outside,' as she expresses it; and yet she is inside all the time. Without any motive that a man can see, she flares up sometimes like a rocket, and then she lies rolling in self-abasement. She is as full as she can be of reasoning; and yet there is not a bit of reason in her. Yet somehow or other, everybody is wonderfully fond of Christie."

"What a valuable addition to the parish!" exclaims the worthy clergyman. But the effect on the reader is something quite different. In the words of the playful C. S. C., he "simply abhors that girl," which is a pity, because she is really a very attrac-

tive young woman, and is going to be the second-best heroine of the book.

There is a marked general resemblance between Mr. Blackmore's recent performances and those of Mr. George Meredith. Each of these clever writers possesses a whimsical vein of humour, which crops out here and there with the happiest results; each contrives to make his rustic personages talk with some fidelity to truth; each is English to the finger-tips in his love of this excellent old island and the sturdy men and sweet women who inhabit it. The educated characters of both, on the other hand, discourse in the most artificial of dialects, and are mere human clothes-pegs for the display of linguistic garments of extraordinary cut. And when the simplest of every-day doings have to be recorded our unlucky language is forced by both to go through all kinds of preposterous gymnastics. Mr. Meredith has recently given us a taste of his quality in this respect in 'Lord Ormont and his Aminta,' and Mr. Blackmore is no whit behind him in euphuistic extravagance. For example, the hero on one occasion has to run down hill, and this is how he does it:—

"The man who should have been senior-wrangler—as every man ever yet sent to Cambridge should have been, if justice had been done him—went in a style of the purest mathematics along the conic sections of the very noble Hagdon. The people in the gully shouted to him, for a single slip would have brought him down upon their hats; but he kept his breath for the benefit of his legs, and his nerves were as sound as an oyster's, before its pearly tears begin. Christie watched him without fear; she had known the construction of his legs, from the days of balusters and rocking-horses."

This, we suppose, is "style." But it is "style" run to seed, and to our thinking the affectation of the passage and of a hundred others like it between the covers of 'Perlycross' is unbearable. It is only fair to Mr. Blackmore to state, however, that, besides much that is tiresome, and not a little that is ridiculous, in the volume, there are many scenes and dialogues which to some extent recall the sparkle and the fascination of 'Lorna Doone.' That he is at home in the West Country goes, of course, without saying; and his descriptions of the Devonshire landscape, and his reproductions of the talk of the Devonshire villagers, are often exceedingly happy. The plot of the novel, too, in spite of its numerous excrescences, is by no means lacking in ingenuity; and when the good colonel's missing coffin is restored to its proper resting-place, and all the rumours and suspicions that agitated the breasts of the Perlycrucians are finally set at rest, one is fain to admit that Mr. Blackmore's hand has not altogether lost its cunning, and that the long ramble made in his company has not been without its occasional compensations.

#### SCOTTISH LOCAL HISTORY.

*Dumfriesshire Illustrated.*—I. *Nithsdale*: a Series of Descriptive and Historical Sketches of *Stra'nith*. By Peter Gray. (Dumfries, Maxwell & Son.)—As no county history of Dumfriesshire has ever been written there was clear room for a work of the descriptive sketch-book order such as this, of which Mr. Gray now gives the first instalment. It glances rapidly over the out-

standing historic places of Nithsdale, and depicts most of them in thirty-two pen-and-ink drawings of varying merit. These latter well typify the preponderating martial character of the early history of the district, for they comprise eleven castles and only two churches, both of which latter, by the way, are in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and scarcely belong to 'Dumfriesshire Illustrated.' The fact, perhaps, was that Nithsdale men did not distinguish themselves in religious exercises until the Covenanting time, when a moorland conventicle with the dragoons in the distance offered something of the excitement of a border foray. One would have liked to hear a little more of the exploits of the thieves of Nithsdale, as even an authority so grave as John Knox called them—with rough justice. Mr. Gray concentrates, and rightly, his attention on places rather than persons. In a work of this size and character one hardly looks for new historical matter or fresh conclusions. The author does not pose as an original authority. He has gleaned, on the whole wisely, from the best quarters, and he dresses his facts in language at once easy, lucid, and sober, keeping in due check any exuberance of local enthusiasm. A few slips, which may be rectified in a second edition, appear mostly due to the author's sources, not himself. The late Mr. William McDowall, the eminently meritorious historian of Dumfries and chronicler of Lincluden, made one serious mistake by bungling a citation from Godscroft's 'House of Douglas,' so as to make it appear that Godscroft had said that in suppressing the nunnery at Lincluden and substituting a collegiate church, Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, made a great personal profit. Godscroft had never said any such thing, and Mr. McDowall's unfortunate misapprehension warped his whole view of the story of Lincluden. It is a pity that Mr. Gray did not know this, and that he has, therefore, repeated Mr. McDowall's error. No particle of relevant proof has ever been adduced that Douglas in establishing the college despoiled the abbey. We do not think there is any proper authority for ascribing to Edward I. the erection of a "Norman keep" at Dumfries. The New Wark, which Mr. Gray, Mr. McDowall, and the 'Statistical Account' unite in assigning to 1580 or 1583, was certainly in existence in 1506, as a royal charter of that year alludes to the great stone house commonly called the "Newwerk," spelt "New werk" in another document of 1510. The Roll of Caerlaverock has long ceased to be regarded as the work of Walter of Exeter. Mr. Gray uses two or three very questionable locations—at least we never before heard of either the "vale of Dumfries" or the "vale of Closeburn." On the title-page "*Stra'nith*" is surely rather an affectation. Speaking generally, whilst it must be said that the historical handling is of the easy-popular, not of the exact-antiquarian character, Mr. Gray's venture deserves welcome and praise as a pleasant and picturesque memorial. Nithsdale historically is, perhaps, scarcely so interesting as Annandale, and in romantic scenes and memories cannot surpass Eskdale. If in dealing with these two latter dales he does not fall below the level of his Nithsdale section, Mr. Gray's completed work will deserve hearty commendation as a popular illustrated note-book of the shire. A word of criticism must be spared for the pictures. After much puzzling over the title-page and preface in an endeavour to reconcile their conflicting suggestions, we cannot feel sure whether Mr. J. Rutherford did the drawings as well as the photographs from which they were made, or only the latter. Some of the plates are very poor; but even these are faithful enough transcripts from nature as she is photographed. That of "*Dumfries from the West*" is a model of how not to take a general view. Drumlanrig is, if possible, one degree uglier on paper than in stone. But the large plates are almost all successful. In particular those of Caerlaverock

Castle, Amisfield Tower, and the Old Bridge of Dumfries attest Mr. Rutherford's artistic eye. We anticipate with pleasure the sight of a similar series of Annandale and Eskdale scenes when Mr. Gray passes from the banks of Nith and the territory of the Maxwells to the Johnstone and Jardine country and the realm of Johnnie Armstrong.

*Ettrick and Yarrow*, by Mr. William Angus (Selkirk, Lewis), is much such a booklet as, in reviewing his ponderous 'History of Selkirkshire' eight years since, we advised Mr. Craig-Brown to publish. It is based mainly on the 'History,' following it even in a slip as to Hogg's death-place, and citing Mr. Craig-Brown (not Prof. Rhys) for the inscription on the Yarrow Stone. It is, however, or accordingly, a handy, useful, and, on the whole, accurate work. We are puzzled by the loss of the Devonshire in "the roads off Calcutta," her captain "being at the moment in church at Calcutta"; and to speak of "Carlyle" where "Jupiter" Carlyle is intended is distinctly misleading. But there is only one unpardonable blunder, where, on p. 29, the "wondrous wizard Michael Scott" is said to be "spoken of in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' by a poetical anachronism, as if he had lived in the seventeenth century!" Mr. Angus should read, or read, the 'Lay.'

#### MIDDLE ENGLISH AND TUDOR TEXTS.

*Das mittellenglische Gedicht über die Vision des Tundalus*. Herausgegeben von Albrecht Wagner. (Halle-a.-S., Niemayer.)—Scholars have long owed Herr Wagner some gratitude for his careful and erudite work on the Latin and Old German texts of the 'Visio Tnugdali'; he has now earned their further thanks by a very good and painstaking edition of the mediæval English metrical version. This is the more welcome because hitherto those who wished to make themselves acquainted with this poem have been forced to do so by reading it in MSS. It was edited, it is true, from the codex in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh some forty years ago; but only 105 copies were ever printed of Turnbull's book, which has long been practically unobtainable. Moreover, Turnbull's work will not for a moment bear comparison with Herr Wagner's. The latter has taken the Royal MS. (British Museum) as his basis, and collated it minutely with the other three MSS. (Edinburgh, Cotton, and Bodleian), recording the variant readings in foot-notes. His theory is that none of these preserves the original Northern dialect of the writer, but that the Royal is nearest to it, and the Edinburgh furthest from it in this respect. In his preface he gives us an interesting and fairly credible working hypothesis as to the relationship of the various MSS., and he furnishes brief essays of the usual sort on the dialect, source, metre, authorship, and kindred subjects. He finds that the poet—who was most probably a priest—worked on the Latin prose legend and completed his rendering in the beginning of the fifteenth century or sooner. It has been the custom to date it as 1451, but this is clearly too late. Herr Wagner's explanation of the misleading note in the Royal MS., which is responsible for this is probably correct; the writer's *scriptus* meant, he thinks, "copied," not "made," and dates the manuscript, not the poem. Herr Wagner provides a brief collection of useful explanatory and illustrative notes, and his treatment of the text is, as far as we have tested it, singularly discreet and conscientious.

*Lydgate and Burgh's Secrees of old Philisoffres*. Edited by Robert Steele. (Early English Text Society.)—This version of the 'Secreta Secretorum' has never been printed before, which is of itself, perhaps, a respectable reason for printing it now. Probably few of us are very anxious for any more of Lydgate than we have, but the present volume has something of special interest about it. It appeals to the



philologist as the last of Lydgate's writings, and therefore as a means of helping him to judge very easily the considerable changes that occurred in English during the important period in which Lydgate's literary activity was displayed; and it commends itself to the historian of letters because of its connexion with the little-known Benedict Burgh. This Benedict, of whom Mr. Steele tells in his introduction what there is to tell, was a great admirer of the prolix monk of Bury, and apparently made his acquaintance—after a fashion not yet quite gone out of date—by writing in his honour a set of prose seven-line stanzas; the reader will find them in an appendix. Burgh was a well-meaning literary person, though, as he very truthfully remarked, he "dranke nevar at pegases welle." He produced a translation of Cato's distiches (which Caxton printed), and he acted as Lydgate's literary legatee. It was in this capacity that he finished the 'Secrees,' nearly doubling it in length, and writing in a dutiful dull style not much out of harmony with that of his master. The poem has, in truth, no intrinsic value as literature; but it would be worth preserving if only as a link in the chain of literary effort twisted about the 'Secreta.' Of this, it may be added, Mr. Steele gives a serviceable and interesting account, tracing its windings from the traditional connexion with Aristotle, through Arabic and Latin texts and the works founded upon it, down to Gower, Oocleve, and later writers.

*A Discourse of the Common Weal of this Realm of England.* Edited from the MSS. by the late Elizabeth Lamond. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This edition of the three fairly well-known dialogues "commonly attributed to W. S." derives a touching interest from the fact that Miss Lamond was at work on it almost to the day of her death. Dr. Cunningham made himself responsible for the completion of the task, and the result is an admirable text with much valuable addition to it in the way of commentary and elucidation. The identification of the author with John Hales, and the dating of the treatise at the year 1549—it was first printed in 1581—are probably right enough; but we doubt whether the further assumption that Hales is the "knight" of the dialogues is equally justifiable. To find Hugh Latimer in the "doctor," and Coventry in the place of writing, needs a certain exercise of faith. The dialogues contain much that is of value and interest to the historian and the economist; but, apart altogether from this, they are very good reading. The characters are remarkably real and natural. One feels that the old assignation of the work to Shakespeare—like everything else with a W. S. about it—was not quite so ridiculous on the face of it as some imputations of the sort. The capper, the grazier, the mercer, the doctor, and the knight give us a very fair and ample view of some of the chief "vexed questions" of their day, and they furnish plenty of food for thought as to the solution of problems closely akin to several that are with us still. In this connexion the doctor's remarks on monetary standards, and his complaint about the suffering caused by the competition of foreign manufactures, are peculiarly interesting. With a little change of language they might be taken for extracts from the current journals.

DR. OSKAR SOMMER's edition of *The Kalender of Shepherdes* (Kegan Paul & Co.) is a veritable triumph in the way of a splendid combination of the scholar's, printer's, and paper-maker's arts. The handsome tome before us contains the three original volumes bound in one. The first is devoted to "Prolegomena," in which Dr. Sommer sets forth, in his learned and accurate fashion, the history of this work of unknown authorship, "written by a member of the Church of Rome in the interest of his Church, and for the benefit of mankind." The year

1493 is the date of the first (French) edition known, but there is reason to believe that it was published in MS. or print before this. The first of the English translations was printed at Paris ten years later; of this only two copies are known to exist—one at Chatsworth, and the other at Althorp. A beautifully executed photographic facsimile of this Paris edition of 1503 occupies the whole of vol. ii. "Here before tyme," says the worthy Pynson, "thys boke was prynted In parys In to corrupte englysshe and nat by no englysshe man wherefore these bokes that were brought Into Englande no man coude vnderstande"; and accordingly he printed his edition in 1506. The accurate reproduction of this—which only exists in one copy at the British Museum—fills the third volume of Dr. Sommer's undertaking, and completes his labour of love. We should have mentioned that a complete glossary is given in the first part. The book is one which every scholarly bibliophile must covet as soon as he sets eyes on it.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

It is supposed to be unusual for interesting books to appear in the month of August, but the rule, if it is one, has been broken within the last fortnight by the appearance of Mr. Curzon's book on the Further East, and of a volume of still more popular interest which is now before us. *The Downfall of Lobengula*, published from the offices of the *African Review*, is ascribed on the title-page to two gentlemen who have written the preface and some of the chapters, but not the most valuable portion of the book. The volume is, in fact, a diary of the Matabeli war, and the most interesting parts of it are written by Major Forbes and the others who took a leading part in the operations. There is a little too much or too frequent comparison of Mr. Rhodes to Clive, and a considerable glossing over of all facts which do not bear in one direction; but the net effect produced by the book is remarkable, and we may predict for it a considerable success. Mr. Selous goes too much out of his way, in his introductory review of the circumstances which led to the war, in calling Mr. Labouchere "the most unscrupulous, dishonest, and virulent enemy of the colonists"; and the authors of the work before us ought, if they wish to be thought impartial or to produce history, to recognize the fact that there was a good deal of uneasiness, and that widespread, in the mother-country, as to the origin of the war, as to the treatment of the native wounded, and as to the finance of the Chartered Company. The authors, in our opinion as impartial critics, successfully establish their justification of the war in itself. They do not meet Mr. Labouchere's charges with regard to the treatment of the wounded, as to which they are almost wholly silent; and we fear that both in this matter and in that of the stealing of Lobengula's presents, and consequent hushing-up of his embassy, which is also not alluded to, the authors have shown a desire to make the best of things, which is natural, but is not history. Mr. Wills and Mr. Collingridge are responsible for a chapter on the founders of what they call "the Hinterland Empire," in which they assert of Mr. Rhodes "that he has originated systems of statesmanship and finance which are wholly his own and like no others." This is really Mr. Labouchere's main charge, as we understand it; and when the authors go on to say "that Mr. Rhodes emerges from the somewhat sordid milieu of Kimberley finance with the reputation of a man of incorruptibility," it must be remembered that the charge is not that the very wealthy Mr. Rhodes is himself corrupt, so much as that his methods of "squaring" are the cause of corruption in others. This is virtually admitted by the authors of the chapter when they quote the story of Mr. Rhodes finding means to

"square" the tsetse fly. The authors also back up the last scheme of South African finance, the telegraph line from Cape Town to Cairo, which is, we presume, to be made through the undiscovered waste which the Germans have prevented the King of the Belgians from leasing to us, and then through the country which is in dispute with the French, and that which is the scene of the operations of the Mahdi. Major Forbes's very able chapters are less controversial, although we note the large promises of land and of cattle made to every member of the expedition, which seem to us to have been inconsistent with the then rights of the Chartered Company in Matabeliland. Major Forbes, in this and the following chapters, writes like a dashing leader of fighting men, and he hardly seems to feel the pathos of the temporary escape of the poor old black king when he recounts the finding of the remains of his bath-chair, which had been drawn towards the Zambesi by sixteen men. The attacks on Mr. Labouchere are continued in the later portion of the book by Messrs. Wills and Collingridge, who assail him for the charges which were brought against Capt. Lendy in relation to the killing of Mashonas near Fort Victoria. Capt. Lendy, whose father was a French officer, and afterwards "an army crammer," was undoubtedly a good artillery officer and a remarkable athlete; but his judgment or his humanity appears to have been at fault in the incident which was brought before the House of Commons, not by Mr. Labouchere, but by Mr. Paul, and in which the Government took the same view as was taken generally by members of the House. We repeat that the interest—and it is great—of the work before us lies in those portions of it which relate adventure, and which give the biographies of the adventurers; and we feel that the thirty-four men of Wilson's party who were destroyed on the Shangani were probably as representative a body of brave Englishmen as ever came together, even in the Elizabethan days.

It may be hoped that a rich addition to the funds of the Royal Bazaar for Crathie Church will be realized by the publication of *Under Lochnagar*, edited by Mr. R. A. Profeit (Aberdeen, Taylor & Henderson), a work which has secured the assistance in their several ways of a number of eminent persons. Lord Lorne has written the words of the dedicatory hymn, to which Dr. Bridge has composed the music. Sir F. Leighton, Sir E. Burne-Jones, Sir J. D. Linton, the Marchioness of Granby, and others have adorned the book with illustrations, among which must not be forgotten those of Deeside scenery by Sir George Reid, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. W. E. Lockhart, and Mr. Profeit himself. Sir Edwin Arnold has given in verse a mystic reason why he remained outside Crathie Church when invited to enter; and Mr. Lang in pleasant prose expresses his preference for the life of a fifteenth century monk, that of the Abbot of St. Serf for choice, when Lochleven trout were unsophisticated. Mr. Henry Irving comes out as a short-story writer, with much success; and Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Black, "John Strange Winter," and others contribute verse of more or less merit. Lord Huntly sends a sketch of the romantic career of that Lady Katherine Gordon who was the summer bride of Perkin Warbeck; Mr. Allardyce contributes a local tale of tragedy; and the Revs. A. A. Campbell and J. G. Michie deal in an interesting way with the history of the district. Abergeldie is said to be, with the exception of Drum, the oldest Aberdeenshire castle, having been founded by the once powerful race of the Mowats, from whom it passed to the Forbeses and Gordons successively. It is, perhaps, hypercritical to note that Mr. Michie seems to assume for the Duke of Fife some representation of the ancient Thanes, which assuredly is not proven; and also to confuse the battles of Chevy Chase

and Otterburn, which were probably distinct events. On the whole, this is a remarkable and meritorious book, though the advertisements are more useful than ornamental.

SPEAKING of himself in the preface to *Sharps and Flats: a Complete Revelation of the Secrets of Cheating at Games of Chance and Skill* (Longmans), as a writer who has spent much of his life "in battling with superstition, credulity, and chicanery in every form," Mr. J. N. Maskelyne, of the Egyptian Hall, displays in this volume the tricks of card-sharps, knavish players with dice, and cheats at roulette and the allied games. The book is entertaining, and written for the purpose of defending simpletons from rogues who prey upon them in railway carriages and tavern parlours, at private meetings for "a friendly game," and the tables of public gaming-houses. Anticipating an objection which he fails to answer satisfactorily, Mr. Maskelyne observes in his concluding chapter:

"Fear has been expressed in some quarters, that the publication of the secrets contained in this book will be the means of increasing the number of sharps; that I am simply providing a manual for the instruction of budding swindlers. This may appear very cogent reasoning to some; but, for all that, it is very poor logic, in reality. In fact, a more groundless fear could not be entertained. It would be as reasonable to say that the manufacture of safes and strong-rooms, and the increase of safeguards against thieves, will tend to augment the number of burglars."

Were it probable that Mr. Maskelyne's volume would be as generally read by the "flats" as by the "budding swindlers," this apology for a questionable performance would be less unsatisfactory. That the book will enlighten a considerable proportion of the educated "flats," who subscribe to circulating libraries and buy new literature at the bookstalls, is conceivable; but as the victims of card-sharps and knavish dice-gamblers are for the most part illiterate persons, one cannot imagine the book, which will doubtless be studied universally and shrewdly by the "budding swindlers," will do much for the enlightenment and protection of the majority of the multitudinous simpletons whose money is stolen from them by swindlers in full bloom.

MESSRS. NELSON & SONS publish, under the title *Corea of To-day*, a cheap volume, mostly made up out of Mr. Gilmore's book, but with the addition of a few pages about the events which have led to the present war. The little treatise is readable enough, but a good deal is described as though specially Corean which is merely Chinese, and to be met with throughout the empire.

MR. CHARLES HIRSCH has issued a little handbook to French pronunciation, particularly intended for cyclists, and entitled *The Continong*. It is amusing reading. There is, however, a slang dictionary at the end which is as bad as possible. Much really useful slang is excluded, while many phrases are included which are useless. Neither can words like *avorton*, *baraque*, *bande* in the phrase "faire bande à part," or many others of those inserted as slang, be regarded as anything but good French, and even classical in the senses in which they are here used.

WE congratulate our contemporary *Temple Bar* on attaining to its one hundredth volume, "being an alphabetical list of the titles of all articles appearing in the previous ninety-nine volumes." The table showing the dates of each number and volume included from 1860 to 1893 completes a well-arranged and handy work.

In the Waterloo edition of *Esmond*, published by Messrs. Smith & Elder at two shillings, we have a prodigy of cheapness, when we consider the admirable type and get-up of the book, and the reproductions of the illustrations of Mr. Du Maurier, some of which are excellent.

WE have on our table *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, by G. B. Adams (Nutt),—The

*St. Andrews University Calendar, 1894-5* (Blackwood),—*Calendar of the Royal University of Ireland, 1894* (Longmans),—*Bell's Modern Translations: Lessing's Laokoon*, translated by E. C. Beasley; *Minna von Barnhelm; or, the Soldier's Fortune*, by Lessing, translated by E. Bell (Bell),—*Beowulf*, edited, with Textual Footnotes and Index of Proper Names, by A. J. Wyatt (Cambridge, University Press),—*The Works of Heinrich Heine*, translated by C. G. Leland: Vol. IV., *The Salon* (Heinemann),—*Shylock and Others, Eight Studies*, by G. H. Radford (Fisher Unwin),—*Aspects of Pessimism*, by R. M. Wenley (Blackwood),—*A Guide to British and American Novels*, by P. Russell (Digby & Long),—*God and our Right, an Historical, Legal, and Ethical Defence of Tithe and Landed Property*, by J. H. Slater (The Anti-Liberation Society),—*Elementary Meteorology*, by W. M. Davis (Boston, U.S., Ginn),—*Man and Woman*, by H. Ellis (Scott),—*In Due Season*, by Agnes Goldwin (Digby & Long),—*The War Correspondent*, by V. Vereshchagin, with Introduction by P. Bigelow (Osgood),—*The Trial of Mary Broom*, by Mrs. H. Coghill (Hutchinson),—*The Great Revolution of 1905*, by F. W. Hayes (Forder),—*Red and White Heather, North Country Tales and Ballads*, by R. Buchanan (Chatto & Windus),—*Lullaby Songs and German Lyrics*, by R. M. Fullarton (Blackwood),—*Parva Seges*, by E. A. C. M. (Simpkin),—*The Mountain Stream*, by Isolo, Part I. (Davy & Sons),—*Songs Sung and Unsung*, by H. Boulton (Leadenhall Press),—*Scottish Pastorals and Ballads, and other Poems*, by A. Falconer (Glasgow, Hodge),—*Church Work, its Means and Methods*, by the Right Rev. J. Moorhouse (Macmillan),—and *Le Roi s'ennuie*, by L. Letang (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *Deschanel's Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy*, by J. D. Everett (Blackie),—*Plans of Government at Hazelwood School* (Biggs & Co.),—*Expressive Reading, a Manual to accompany all Reading-Books*, by J. M. D. Meiklejohn (Holden),—*An Anglo-Saxon Reader in Prose and Verse*, with Grammar and Notes and Glossary, by H. Sweet (Oxford, Clarendon Press),—*The Authors' Manual*, by Percy Russell (Digby & Long),—*Gedichte von G. Scherer* (Stuttgart, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt),—*Had-den's Handbook on the Local Government Act, 1894* (Hadden, Best & Co.),—*The Light of the World*, by Sir Edwin Arnold, C.S.I. (Longmans),—*Dr. Janet of Harley Street*, by A. Kenealy (Digby & Long),—and *Julian Karslake's Secret*, by Mrs. J. H. Needell (Warne).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

- Theology.*  
Bourdillon's (Rev. F.) Householder's Treasure of Things New and Old, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Gill's (Rev. W. W.) From Darkness to Light in Polynesia, 6/ Simple Words to a Communicants' Class, by Eirene, 2/ cl.  
*Fine Art.*  
Baker's (J.) Pictures from Bohemia, drawn with Pen and Pencil, 4to. 8/ cl.  
Pictures from 'Punch,' Vol. 2, 4to. 6/ cl.  
*Philosophy.*  
Calderwood's (H.) Vocabulary of Philosophy and Students' Text-Book of Reference, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
*Geography and Travel.*  
Bishop's (I. L.) Among the Tibetans, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Chadwick's (J. C.) Three Years with Lobengula and Experiences in South Africa, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Harper's (H. A.) Walks in Palestine, roy. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
*Philology.*  
Euripides's Alcestis, edited by M. L. Earle, fcap. 3/6 cl.  
Macmillan's Shorter Latin Course, Part 2, by A. M. Cook and W. E. P. Pantin, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Platt's (J. T.) Grammar of the Persian Language: Part 1, Accidence, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
*Science.*  
Dawson's (S. J. W.) The Meeting-Place of Biology and History, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Gillespie's (Rev. C. G. K.) The Sanitary Code of the Pentateuch, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.  
Gordon's (W. J.) Popular Natural History for Boys and Girls, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Scherren's (H.) Ponds and Rock Pools, with Hints on Collecting, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
*General Literature.*  
Batson's (Mrs. S.) Adam the Gardener, 3 vols. 31/6 cl.  
Borlase's (S.) Stirring Tales of Colonial Adventure, 3/6

Burch's (F. E.) Josh Jobson, or "Pards," cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.  
Cameron's (Mrs. L.) A Sister's Sin, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Carey's (R. N.) Little Miss Muffet, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Edwardes's (Mrs.) The Adventures, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Elliot Malcolm's Chronicle, the Story of a Scotch Lassie, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Fillent's (M.) Ellen Tremaine, or the Poem without an Ending, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Flaming Sword (The), being an Account of the Adventures, &c., of Dr. Percival, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Fluff, or What a Little Dog Did, by M. F. W., cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.  
Garnett's (E.) An Imagined World, Poems in Prose, 5/ net.  
Green's (E. E.) The Family: some Reminiscences of a Housekeeper, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Hutcheson's (M.) Bruno the Conscript, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Keith's (L.) When the Bour-Tree Blooms, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.  
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Leslie's (E.) At the Sign of the Blue Bear, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
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Millington's (Rev. T. S.) Through Fire and through Water, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.; True as Steel, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Niebet's (H.) A Desert Bride, a Story of Adventure in India and Persia, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Norris's (W. E.) A Victim of Good Luck, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 12/ Oxlley's (J. M.) Archie Mackenzie, the Young Nor'-Wester, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
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Rita's The Ending of my Day, the Story of a Stormy Life, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Silke's (L. C.) Margaret Somerset, an Historical Tale, 2/6 cl.  
Smith's (Mrs. W. H.) The Children's Japan, roy. 16mo. 2/

## FOREIGN.

*Theology.*  
Sancti Eucherii Lugdunensis Opera Omnia, Part 1, ed. C. Wotke, 5m. 60.  
Syehowski (S. v.): Hieronymus als Litterarhistoriker, 4m. 60.  
Usener (H.): Acta Martyris Anastasii Perse, 2m.  
*Philosophy.*  
Fischer (K.): Geschichte der neueren Philosophie, Vol. 6, Part 1, 10m.  
*Science.*  
Bottey (F.): Traité théorique et pratique d'Hydrothérapie médicale, 10fr.  
*General Literature.*  
Gyp: Professional-Lover, 3fr. 50.  
Mahalin (P.): Le dernier Valois, 3fr. 50.  
Mendts (C.): Verger fleuri, 2fr. 50.  
Ricard (J.): Acheteuses de Rêves, 3fr. 50.

## THE POOL TO NARCISSUS.

You never loved me, but you saw in me  
Reflected all the flowers your own soul bore;  
You saw your eyes in mine, and so you swore  
That only eyes like those your stars should be.  
You leaned your flower-soft face toward my face,  
I waited, heart-sick, for the crowning hour;  
You looked and longed and loved—not me, fair flower—  
You loved the mirror of your own great grace.  
You leaned down with the lily that you wore—  
Had I but leaped to meet your kiss divine,  
You and your flower of love had now been mine,  
Drowned in my love—to waken never more.  
But as it is—ah! love, you know the rest!  
Robbed of your image, how the pool seemed base!  
You will find many a mirror for your face,  
But no more flowers will lean across my breast!  
E. NESBIT.

## THOMAS PAINE'S ESCAPE FROM THE GUILLOTINE.

HAD I called Sampson Perry a "felon," I should feel bound to apologize to his grandson; but though I said that he dated one of his pamphlets from "the felons' side of Newgate," I distinctly stated that he fled to France on account of a prosecution for libelling the House of Commons by denying that it represented the nation. It is true that I styled his *Argus* "scurrilous," which Mr. Perry Coste may think too harsh an epithet; but I am as far from defending the press prosecutions of those times as the tone of controversy then prevalent.

Mr. Perry Coste's mention of a family tradition of Perry's narrow escape "owing to the outer door of the condemned cell being left open" tends to confirm my original supposition that the 'Annual Biography' story of 1824 was at least based on Perry's own statements. I must still be allowed to call that story a rodomontade, especially as Perry in his 'History of the French Revolution,' which seems to me very trustworthy, merely speaks of his having at one time been in danger through being summoned as a witness in favour of Hérault de Séchelles.

As to Paine, I must adhere to the opinion that he was wrong in abandoning his belief of 1796



"A list of two hundred more, according to the report in the [Luxembourg] prison, was preparing a few days before Robespierre's fall; in this list I have good reason to believe I was included"—and in accepting Vanhuele's chalk-mark story. When Mr. Moncreux Conway says, "neither had Paine" written any compromising letters, I must remind him of Paine's long letter to Danton advocating the removal of the Convention to a provincial town. This letter indeed, discovered among Danton's papers, was not known till some months after Paine's arrest; but he had previously compromised himself by his vote against the death of Louis XVI. and by a letter to the Jacobin Club denouncing Marat's dictatorship ideas. In order to show that Paine's three room-mates were destined for the guillotine simply for having been "witnesses of the villainies of the committees," Mr. Conway would apparently deprive Paine of the credit due to his courageous opposition to the Terrorists. As to the absence of any charges against him in the archives of the committees, such documents would not have gone to those archives, but to Fouquier Tinville, whose papers were destroyed after Robespierre's fall.

Mr. Conway does not meet the objection that as Paine plainly describes himself as chalked down with the monster Luxembourg batch of July 6th, his escape would not have insured immunity till Robespierre's fall on the 27th. Indeed, the 'Annual Biography' version, which Mr. Conway certainly joins me in rejecting, for he knows that Perry was not Paine's room-mate, is in one respect more tenable than the Vanhuele version, for it fixes the escape on the day of Robespierre's fall. The silence of Paine's Paris friends and of any other Frenchmen acquainted with his American pamphlet of 1802 does not seem to me to imply acceptance of his new explanation of his escape. J. G. ALGER.

#### RANDOLPH AND MILTON.

I HAVE no desire to disparage Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's edition of Thomas Randolph's 'Poetical and Dramatic Works' as far as it goes, but I really cannot endorse the remark made by Mr. A. Wilson Verity with respect to the "notes." They are certainly "brief," and, for the most part, conspicuous by their absence. 'Aristippus,' which would bear a considerable amount of annotation, has only four notes awarded to it, in one of which we are told that "Scotus" is "Duns Scotus" (highly valuable information to the "intelligent reader"), and in another that this passage "alludes, of course, to the proverb, 'A traveller may lie with authority.'"

There are more "notes" on 'The Muses' Looking-Glass'; but then Hazlitt says, "The text of this piece is given (with certain corrections) as it appears in Dodsley, with all the notes of the commentators."

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

#### SCRIVELSBY.

As General Meredith Read has expressed his recognition of the importance of the evidence I published in your columns as to the tenure of Scrivelsby, I am induced to send you another communication, carrying it back even further beyond the date (1377) when Canon Lodge and his predecessors were brought to a standstill. "It is not," writes the Canon, "till the Dymokes appear upon the scene that we hear anything of a champion claiming to exercise the duties of his office at the coronation of our English sovereigns" (p. 109). Now there lurks in a corner of the *Genealogist* (N.S. iv. 224) a note by that learned antiquary Mr. Joseph Bain (April, 1887), who had discovered the original petition (Privy Seals 1 Edward III., file 3) of Henry Hillary, husband of the Marmon co-heiress, for his fee as Champion at the coronation, with the writ ordering its payment attached. This carries back the office half a

century at once beyond its alleged first exercise.

In reply to Canon Lodge, I may observe that the passage on p. 33 in no way explains or excuses his deliberate adoption of the erroneous and misleading term "knight-serjeanty" throughout his work. In the original records, of course, Scrivelsby appears as held by "grand serjeanty," and there is, therefore, no excuse for substituting an erroneous phrase.

J. H. ROUND.

#### THE AUTUMN PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. announce as forthcoming:—'The Cambridge Shakespeare,' edited by William Aldis Wright, *édition de luxe*, in 40 vols., of which Vols. I.-XXIV. are now ready, 'A Shakespeare Concordance,' by John Bartlett, 'The Complete Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson,' in 1 vol., with portrait by G. J. Stodart, 'Matthew Arnold's Letters,' edited by G. W. E. Russell, M.P., 3 vols.,—three volumes of "The Cranford Series": 'Coridon's Song, and other Verses,' with preface by Austin Dobson, and illustrations by Hugh Thomson; 'Gulliver's Travels,' with introduction by Henry Craik, and illustrations by C. E. Brock; and 'The Fables of Æsop,' told anew and their history traced by Joseph Jacobs, with illustrations by Richard Heighway, 'The Reign of Queen Anne,' by Mrs. Oliphant, with illustrations, 'My New Home,' by Mrs. Molesworth, illustrated by Leslie Brooke, 'The End of Elftown,' by Jane Barlow, with illustrations by Laurence Housman, 'Maurice; or, the Red Jar,' a tale of magic and adventure for boys and girls, by the Countess of Jersey, with illustrations by Miss Rosie M. M. Pitman, 'Tales of the Punjab, told by the People,' by Mrs. Steel, illustrated by J. L. Kipling,—a new edition of Mr. Pennell's 'Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen,' with over 400 illustrations, 'A Volume of Selections from the Poems of Aubrey de Vere,' by George E. Woodberry, 'Love in Idleness,' by F. Marion Crawford, 'In the Lion's Mouth,' the story of two English children in France, 1789-1793, by Eleanor C. Price, 'Sibylla,' by Sir H. Cunningham, 2 vols., 'The Melancholy of Stephen Allard,' by Garnett Smith, 'Tales of Naples and the Camorra,' by Charles Grant, 'Essays and Studies,' reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*, by J. Churton Collins,—a revised edition of 'Essays on Questions of the Day,' by Goldwin Smith, 'The Warfare of Science; and other Essays,' by Andrew White, President of the Cornell University,—a new volume of "The Globe Library," 'The Chronicles of Froissart,' translated by John Bouchier, Lord Berners, edited, and reduced into one volume, by G. C. Macaulay,—in 'The Eversley Series': 'Selections from the Writings of Thoreau,' edited by H. S. Salt; 'Chaucer's Canterbury Tales,' edited by A. W. Pollard, 2 vols.; and a new edition of Craik's 'Life of Swift,' 2 vols.,—and in "The Golden Treasury Series," Keble's 'Christian Year,' with introduction by Charlotte M. Yonge; and 'Poems by Robert Southey,' chosen and arranged by Edward Dowden. In Biography: 'The Life and Letters of R. W. Church, late Dean of St. Paul's,'—'The Life of Henry Edward Manning,' by Edmund Sheridan Purcell, 2 vols., with portraits, 'The Life of Sir A. C. Ramsay,' by Sir Archibald Geikie, with portraits,—the second volume of the new edition of Masson's 'Life of John Milton,' and an index to the six volumes, 'Chapters from some Unwritten Memoirs,' by Mrs. Ritchie (Miss Thackeray),—and 'Life of Chief Justice Higinbotham,' by Prof. E. E. Morris. In History and Archæology: 'The Meaning of History, and other Historical Pieces,' by Frederic Harrison, 'A Handbook of European History,' by Arthur Hassall,—the first volume of 'Greek History from its Origin to the Destruction of the Independence of the Greek

People,' by Adolf Holm, authorized translation, in 4 vols.,—'Outlines of Church History,' by Rudolf Sohm, translated by Miss Sinclair,—'The Church of S. Sophia at Constantinople,' by H. Swainson and W. R. Lethaby, with illustrations, 'Western Europe in the Fifth Century' and 'Western Europe in the Eighth Century,' lectures delivered at Oxford by the late E. A. Freeman,—Vol. IV. (completing the work) of the illustrated edition of Green's 'Short History of the English People,'—'A Constitutional History of the House of Lords,' by Luke Owen Pike, of the Public Record Office, 'Memorials of Old Whitby,' by Canon Atkinson, with illustrations, 'Atlas of Classical Antiquities,' by Th. Schreiber, edited for English use by Prof. W. C. F. Anderson,—and 'Life in Ancient Egypt,' described by Adolf Erman, translated by H. M. Tirard, with illustrations. In Theology: 'The New Testament in the Original Greek,' the text revised by Westcott and Hort, printed in "Macmillan Greek,"—'Personality, Divine and Human,' being the Bampton Lectures for 1894, by the Rev. J. R. Illingworth, 'Lectures on Preaching,' by the Bishop of Ripon, 'The Word and the Way; or, the Light of the Ages on the Path of To-day,' by the Rev. W. Leighton Grane, 'Documents illustrative of the History of the English Church,' selected by W. J. Hardy and the Rev. H. Gee, 'History, Prophecy, and the Monuments,' by J. F. McCurdy, of the University of Toronto, 2 vols.,—'Christus Imperator! the Universal Empire of Christianity in the Light of Evolution,' a series of sermons delivered in Liverpool,—two volumes by the late Prof. Hort: 'Lectures on Judaistic Christianity' and 'Introductory Lectures on St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans and to the Ephesians,'—and 'Last Words in the Temple Church,' by the Dean of Llandaff. Other works announced include 'Marcus Aurelius Antoninus to Himself,' an English version of his works, with an introductory essay, by Gerald H. Rendall, 'The Use of Life,' by the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, 'A Catalogue of Adam Smith's Library,' edited by James Bonar, 'Facts about Processes, Pigments, and Vehicles,' by A. P. Laurie, 'Commercial Geography,' by E. C. K. Gonner, 'Advanced Bookkeeping,' by J. Thornton, 'Australia,' by Miss Shaw, 'A Corner of Cathay,' by Adele M. Fielde, with illustrations, 'Sketches in Sport and Natural History,' by the late George Kingsley,—and 'The Book of the Rose,' by the Rev. A. Foster-Melliar, illustrated. In Modern Languages: 'Wulker's Anglo-Saxon Literature,' translated by A. W. Deering and C. F. McClumpha,—Vols. III. and IV. of Craik's selections entitled 'English Prose,'—'Chronological Outlines of American Literature,' by L. Selden Whitcomb, with introduction by Brander Matthews, 'History of the English Language,' by O. F. Emerson, 'A German Primer,' by Otto Siepmann, 'Supplementary Exercises to the First French Course,' by G. Eugene Fasnacht, 'Souvestre's 'Un Philosophe sous les Toits,' edited by L. M. Moriarty,—and three volumes of "Macmillan's English Classics": 'Macaulay's Essay on Addison,' edited by Prof. J. W. Hales; 'Cowper's Letters,' edited by W. T. Webb; and 'Burke: Speech on American Taxation; Speech on Conciliation with America; and Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol,' edited by F. G. Selby. In Classics: 'Meissner's Latin Phrase-Book,' translated by H. W. Auden, 'The Theory of Conditional Sentences in Greek and Latin,' for the use of students, by Richard Horton-Smith, Q.C.,—'Scholia Aristophanica,' from the Codex Ravennas, arranged, emended, and translated by the Rev. W. G. Rutherford,—in the "Classical Library": 'Herodotus, Books IV.-VI.,' edited by R. W. Macan; and 'The Poetics of Aristotle,' revised by Prof. Butcher,—in the "Classical Series": 'Plutarch: Life of Pericles,' edited by Rev. H. A. Holden; 'Homer: Iliad, Books I.-XII.,' edited by

Walter Leaf and the Rev. M. A. Bayfield; and 'Virgil: Æneid, Books I.-VI.,' edited by T. E. Page,—and "Elementary Classics": 'Selections illustrative of Greek Life from the Minor Works of Xenophon,' adapted for the use of beginners by C. H. Keene; and Sallust's 'Jugurthine War,' adapted by E. P. Coleridge.

Mr. John C. Nimmo will issue, among other new books, 'John Addington Symonds,' a biography, compiled from his papers and correspondence by Horatio F. Brown. Mr. Symonds's literary legatee and executor, with portraits and other illustrations,—'Giovanni Boccaccio as Man and Author,' by John Addington Symonds, and 'Blank Verse,' by the same writer (reprinted at the author's special request),—'Melting Snows,' by Prince Emil von Schönaich-Carolath, translated by Margaret Symonds,—'Twelve Stories by Matteo Bandello,' selected by Percy Pinkerton,—a new edition of Morris's 'Natural History of British Moths,' 4 vols.,—'The Pilgrim's Progress,' with fourteen plates designed and etched by William Strang,—'Charterhouse Old and New,' by E. P. Eardley Wilmot and E. C. Streatfeild, with etchings by D. Y. Cameron,—'The Hero of Esthonia, and other Studies in the Romantic Literature of that Country,' by W. F. Kirby,—and the completion of the "Border Waverley," edited by Andrew Lang, in 48 vols.

Mr. Edward Arnold is about to issue the following:—'Memoir of the Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G.C.B., First Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada,' by Joseph Pope, with an introduction by the Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe, 2 vols.,—'Memoir of Maria Edgeworth,' edited by Augustus J. C. Hare,—'The Recollections of the Dean of Salisbury,' by Dean Boyle,—'Life of Alphonse Daudet,' by Robert H. Sherard,—'More Memories: being Thoughts upon England spoken in America,' by Dean Hole; also the Dean's 'Little Tour in Ireland,' with illustrations by John Leech, and 'Addresses to Working Men from Pulpit and Platform,'—'Common-Sense Cookery,' by A. Kenney Herbert ("Wyvern"),—'Select Essays of Sainte-Beuve, chiefly bearing on English Literature,' translated by A. J. Butler,—three illustrated stories of romance and adventure for boys: 'The Double Emperor,' by W. Laird Clowes; 'Swallowed by an Earthquake,' by E. D. Fawcett; and 'The Golden Reef,' by Maurice H. Hervey,—'Wild Flowers in Art and Nature,' by J. C. L. Sparkes and F. W. Burbidge,—'Wine Glasses and Goblets of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries,' by Albert Hartshorne,—'Diana's Looking-Glass, and other Poems,' by Canon Bell,—three new volumes of "The Children's Favourite Series,"—'The Mystery of the Rue Soly,' translated from Balzac by Lady Knutsford,—'A History of English Metre, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day,' by Dr. John Lawrence,—three new volumes of "The International Education Series": 'The Education of the Greek People,' by Thomas Davidson; 'Systematic Science Teaching,' by Edward G. Howe; and 'Evolution of the Public School System in Massachusetts,' by George H. Martin,—'King Horn,' edited by Joseph Hall,—a new volume of "The Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry": 'Cynewulf's Phoenix,' edited by Prof. W. S. Currell,—and two volumes in the "Harvard Oriental Series."

Messrs. Hutchinson's autumn list will include a new illustrated work of travel by G. Montbard, entitled 'The Hand of the Sphinx,'—a new three-volume novel by the author of 'A Yellow Aster,'—'The Golden Fairy Book,' fairy tales of other lands,—Mrs. Oliphant's new novel, 'A House in Bloomsbury,' in 2 vols.,—a new Florentine story by Marie Hutcheson, entitled 'Bruno the Conscript,'—D. C. Murray's new novel 'A Rising Star,'—'The Crimson Sign,' a narrative of the adventures of Mr. Gervase Orme, sometime lieutenant in Mountjoy's

Regiment of Foot, by Dr. S. R. Keightley,—a new novel by Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, entitled 'Tempest Torn,'—two new volumes of 'The Poets and the Poetry of the Century,' completing the work in ten volumes,—'Society and Humour' and 'Religious and Didactic,' two volumes of poetic selections, with biographical and critical notices,—Mrs. J. K. Spender's novel 'Norman Colville's Blunder,' in 3 vols.,—'Hooks of Steel,' by Helen Prothero-Lewis,—a novel by F. Frankfort Moore, entitled 'One Fair Daughter,'—'The Game of Life,' by Darley Dale,—'One Thousand and One Anecdotes,' edited by A. H. Miles,—a novel, in 2 vols., by a new author, entitled 'A New Note,'—'A Woman's Whim,' by Mrs. Diehl,—novels by Mrs. Robert Jocelyn, entitled 'Run to Ground' and 'Pamela's Honeymoon,'—'The Adventures of Leonard Vane: an African Story,' by E. J. Bowen (J. Evelyn),—Mrs. Alfred Marks's novel 'David Pannell: a Study of Conscience,'—a story by Evelyn Everett Green, 'My Cousin from Australia,'—Rita's new novel 'Peg the Rake,' and another by Ada Cambridge,—two new volumes of "The Fifty-two Library," edited by A. H. Miles: 'Fifty-two Stories of Boy Life' and 'Fifty-two Stories of Girl Life,'—Adeline Sergeant's 'The Mistress of Quest,'—a new volume of "The Boy's Golden Library": 'Pictures from Greek Life and Story,' by Prof. A. J. Church,—new volumes of "The Girl's Golden Library": 'A Singer from the Sea,' by Amelia E. Barr, and 'Love for an Hour is Love for Ever,' by the same author,—'A Bubble Fortune,' by Sarah Tytler,—and 'The Thousand Best Poems.'

The Sunday School Union is going to issue 'The Perfect Home,' by Dr. J. R. Miller,—'The Teacher and the Class,' by Archdeacon Farrar, Dr. Stalker, and others,—in the "Splendid Lives Series": 'John Horden, Missionary Bishop: a Life on the Shores of Hudson's Bay,' by the Rev. A. R. Buckland,—and 'Under the War-Clouds,' a tale of 1870, by E. F. Pollard, founded upon the experiences of the author as a nurse during the Franco-Prussian War.

#### MR. W. D. HAMILTON.

THE death of Mr. William Douglas Hamilton, F.S.A., on the 22nd ult., deprives historical literature of a zealous and distinguished worker. Like his elder brother, Mr. Hans Claude Hamilton, Mr. William Douglas Hamilton was one of the old school of State Paper Office clerks, of which Mr. Noel Sainsbury is probably now the only survivor. After the fusion of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office, Mr. Hamilton was a member of the new establishment; and he recently retired on a pension whilst continuing to prepare the last volumes of the official Calendar of Domestic State Papers for the reign of Charles I. In his editorship of this important work Mr. Hamilton displayed some of the highest qualities of historical scholarship, and his prefaces to the volumes for the years 1644-5 may be regarded as masterpieces of their kind.

Mr. Hamilton was the author of several historical works, including a school history of England, and he was an accomplished antiquary and well versed in general literature. It is certainly to be deplored that devotion to official work in the interests of historical research should have claimed so many victims during the last few years.

#### Literary Gossip.

ON Saturday, September 22nd, Messrs. Bentley will publish the autobiography of Miss Frances Power Cobbe, in which are reminiscences of the many interesting people she has become acquainted with in her busy life, including Tennyson and Browning, Gladstone and Bright, Matthew Arnold,

Theodore Parker, Lord Shaftesbury, Jowett, Savage Landor, Lady Byron, Adolphus Trollope, George Eliot, John Stuart Mill, Mrs. Somerville, Fanny Kemble, Darwin, Sir Charles Lyell, and many others.

It is understood that Mr. Saintsbury contemplates severing his connexion with the *Saturday Review* at the beginning of November.

MESSRS. BEMROSE & SONS have in the press a work on 'Miners' Leaders.' It will contain thirty portraits from half-tone engravings of the more prominent men connected with miners' organizations. Each portrait will be accompanied with a biographical sketch.

PROF. KOVALEVSKY, of Moscow, who is now in England studying the records bearing on the insurrection of the villeins, proposes, we believe, to publish shortly the paper he read before the British Association on 'The Economic Results of the Black Death in Italy.'

MR. THOMAS ASPDEN is the author of a politico-religious novel dealing with the present position of the Church of England, entitled 'The Member for Workshire,' which will be published this month by Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co.

MESSRS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE hope to publish during the current season a volume of essays, edited by the Rev. R. Valpy French, D.D., which will take up a position as regards the higher criticism of the Old Testament similar to that taken by 'Aids to Faith' in respect of 'Essays and Reviews.' It will contain a contribution by the late Bishop of Bath and Wells.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. will shortly issue a new one-volume novel which has been written under the pseudonym of "Alien," and is entitled 'A Daughter of the King.' It is another story of the wedded state without love, treated in a new manner, the spiritual as well as the physical side of the question being dealt with.

THE novel 'Name this Child,' which the *Athenæum* announced would be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in the autumn, is by Mr. Wilfrid Hugh Chesson, a son of the journalist and critic the late Mr. F. W. Chesson. The book is described as "a story of two," and tells consecutively of the physical troubles and triumph of an unselfish cynic, and the mental troubles and partial salvation of a youthful egoist, who are respectively in the relation of godfather and godson. The legend of Narcissus is used as a *leitmotif* throughout the work.

'THE WHIST TABLE,' edited by "Portland," will be published by Mr. John Hogg this month. This will be a comprehensive book, containing essays and practical memoranda by "Cavendish" and other distinguished players, with portraits. Solo whist and its rules up to date will be treated by Mr. Abraham S. Wilks.

DR. SIGERSON writes, *à propos* of a letter in our last:—

"Capt. Oliver quotes my suggestion that the expedition in which O'Connell took part probably helped to found or augment French colonies; but he represents me as 'indicating Goree, south of Dakar, as the probable locality.' This could not be in my mind as a 'South Sea Discovery.' Writing to his brother from the Isle of France, July 25th, 1771 (p. 155), O'Connell mentioned that he had written from



Goree and the Cape of Good Hope. I described the position of this French colony of Gorée, at the mouth of the Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, and then added: 'This was on the way to or from the Cape of Good Hope. The expedition in which O'Connell took part probably helped to found or augment French colonies.' O'Connell touched at Gorée and at the Cape on his way to the Isle of France; then came the voyage of discovery. My conjecture is confirmed by Capt. Oliver's letter, who deserves all credit for having ascertained the voyage to which O'Connell referred. Kerguelen's expedition fulfils all the conditions necessary."

MR. DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE writes:—

"In reference to your review of my book 'French Idioms and Proverbs,' which appeared in your number of August 11th, I would remark that, although 'Société anonyme' is neither an idiom nor a proverb, as your reviewer states, still it is a phrase that I have found presents some difficulty to students of French, which difficulty vanishes when the explanation of the name is given. This accounts for its inclusion, with several other phrases in my book."

WE have repeatedly urged the desirability of a revival, on international lines, of the excellent *Zeitschrift für afrikanische Sprachen*, and are now glad to be able to report that our recommendation is likely to bear fruit. The German Imperial Government having promised a handsome annual subvention towards the printing expenses, Mr. A. Seidel, the Secretary of the German Colonial Society, has been entrusted with the editorship of the new periodical, which will be issued in six parts per annum, each of ninety-six pages, to commence in January, 1895. Several renowned African philologists—Reinisch, Merensky, Christaller—have already promised contributions.

THE "edition contract" (*contrat d'édition*), which threatens to be the stumbling-block at the Dresden International Congress on Literary and Artistic Property, has been occupying the attention of the present Literary and Artistic Congress at Antwerp, where a provisional and conciliatory solution has been arrived at. M. Souchon, the representative of the music publishers, thinks that it is the mission of the Congress to declare general principles, and not the details of such contracts. M. Pouillet, the reporter-general, defends strongly the system of each copy being signed by author and publisher as the fairest method, in which he was supported by the Congress. Herr Osterrieth, of Berlin, finds the provisional rules too French, and incompatible with German usages. The meeting recognized the importance of internationalizing a definite series of regulations, and next year the Congress will attempt to decide this important subject. Our Society of Authors will possibly be able to send delegates to express its opinion on these proposed rules next year.

WE have received from Holland tidings of the death of Father Epping, S.J., which took place at the College of Exaeten, near Roermond, on the evening of August 22nd. He was the highest authority on Assyrian astronomy and chronology, on which subject he published, in conjunction with his friend Father Strassmaier, a valuable treatise some years ago. It is hoped that his further important researches in this department may be made accessible to his fellow students at no distant date.

WE regret to record the death of M. Gustave Frédéric, for many years literary critic of the *Indépendance Belge*. His long connexion with the *Débats*, and his intimacy with Hugo and most of the eminent French men of letters of his day, rendered his literary and theatrical judgments as acceptable in France as they were respected in his own country and the rest of Europe. He commenced his long career as a journalist at Liège, where he was born in 1834, and where his father, Major-General Frédéric, was director of the cannon foundry. Some of his first notable writings were in exposition and defence of the early operas of Wagner. In due time he became a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and received the Order of Leopold in 1884.

ANOTHER loss to the literary world is that of Senhor Joachim Pedro Oliveira-Martins, the eminent Portuguese historian, and author of numerous political, economical, and anthropological works. He was born at Lisbon in 1845, and afterwards settled at Oporto, of which place he was elected representative to the Cortes. He was Minister of Finance in 1891, and officially made a strong representation of the necessity of reforms and economies, among which he urged the reduction of interest on foreign debt and high protectionist duties. He was a member of the academies of Lisbon and of Spain.

GERMANY has just lost one of its most promising writers in the person of Dr. Siegfried Szamatólski, who died on the 15th ult. at Berlin, at the early age of twenty-eight. Dr. Szamatólski, who was a native of Culm, was one of the founders of the excellent serial publication *Jahresberichte für neuere Litteraturgeschichte*, now published by Göschen at Stuttgart. He also was co-editor of the 'Lateinische Litteraturdenkmale des XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts,' to which we called attention about four years ago; and, besides furnishing a learned introduction to the 'Faustbuch des christlich Meynenden,' he wrote a monograph on Ulrich von Hutten's 'Deutsche Schriften.'

THE death of Mrs. Celia Thaxter (*née* Leighton) causes a gap in the ranks of American lady poets. Born in 1836 at Portsmouth, N.H., she devoted herself to the celebration of her native northern coasts. Her first volume of poems was published in 1872, and was followed by 'Among the Isles of Shoals,' a prose work, in 1873. 'Driftweed,' 'The Cruise of the Mystery,' 'Idylls and Pastorals,' and 'The Yule Log' were poetical volumes. 'The Spaniard's Grave,' 'Courage,' 'Kittery Church-Yard,' and 'The Watch of Boon Island' are among the most esteemed of her poems.

KIAMIL BEY, Secretary of the Sultan, is replaced at the Congress of Orientalists at Geneva by one of the secretaries of the Paris Embassy, as he has been appointed to an archaeological mission to Palmyra.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will issue this month a collection of the poems of Francis Howard Williams, under the title of 'The Flute-Player, and other Poems.'

THE statue of Joachim du Bellay, erected at Ancenis, by the *Revue des Provinces de l'Ouest*, on the initiative of M. Léon Séché, to whom Brittany owes already monuments

of Victor Massé, of Dr. Guépin, and Le Sage, will be inaugurated to-morrow (Sunday, September 2nd) under the presidency of M. José Maria de Hérédia, who will represent the Académie Française. M. Ferdinand Brunetière, the director of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, at the earnest request of the committee, has promised to accompany his colleague of the Academy, and will deliver an *éloge* of the poet to whom we owe 'La Pléiade.' The Government will be represented by an Inspector of Arts, and altogether the ceremony promises to be of an imposing description.

It seems very probable that a Roman Catholic Faculty of Theology will shortly be established at the University of Strassburg.

THE Philosophisch-historische Klasse of the Prussian Akademie der Wissenschaften, before the beginning of the long vacation, voted a subvention of 21,500 marks, to be distributed among several of its members who are engaged in the conduct of great literary and scientific undertakings. Grants were made to Herren Zeller and Diels for the continuation of their work upon the commentators of Aristotle; to Herren von Sybel and Schmoller for further editing the political correspondence of Frederick the Great; to Herr Kirchhoff for continuation of his work upon the collection of Greek inscriptions; to Herren Mommsen and Hirschfeld for the great Latin 'Inscriptionenwerk'; to Prof. Harnack for the editing of the pre-Constantine Greek Fathers of the Church; and to Dr. G. Huth for an examination of the Thibet manuscripts in the Prussian Royal Library.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Forecast showing what Funds will have to be provided during the next ten years to allow the Works of Magnitude sanctioned by Parliament in Annual Estimates, Vote 10, 1894-5, to be carried out (1d.); Sixth Annual Report on Trade Unions, 1892 (2s. 8d.); and the Annual Report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery (2d.).

## SCIENCE

*A History of Mathematics.* By Florian Cajori, Professor of Physics in Colorado College. (Macmillan & Co.)

A FEW years ago (see *Athen.* No. 3188) we reviewed Mr. Rouse Ball's very interesting 'Short History of Mathematics.' To the general reader Mr. Cajori's history is scarcely, if at all, less interesting, while for the student and antiquary it is certainly fuller, and, on the whole, more trustworthy as a work of reference. This was, of course, to be expected, as the later author had more materials at his disposal, the work of his English predecessor included.

To trace the history of mathematical science is to trace the course of a mighty river with many tributaries, and, like many a river, its origin seems insignificant and not easy to localize.

Mr. Cajori commences with the Babylonian cuneiform notation for numbers, which he explains and illustrates. It is a remarkable fact that this notation, which is based upon a sexagesimal scale, employs the principle

of position, a principle which was not introduced into the decimal system till two or three thousand years afterwards, when the Hindoos invented that simple yet important device of the *zero*. Did the Babylonians also possess a symbol to express the absence of number? The records existing are unfortunately too scanty to enable us to answer the question. Though the Babylonians appear to have made a very creditable advance in arithmetic, their knowledge of geometry was meagre and inaccurate, as shown in the fact that, like the Hebrews, they considered the circumference of a circle to be three times the diameter.

Mr. Cajori next examines the mathematical repertory of the Egyptians. This consisted of a mass of unconnected, unsystematic, and not always correct rules for practical mensuration, founded apparently upon no logical basis except rough experiment and observation. A curious papyrus, entitled 'Directions for obtaining the Knowledge of all Dark Things,' now in the British Museum, written by Ahmes some time before 1700 B.C., and "founded on an older work believed by Birch to date back as far as 3400 B.C.," gives the area of a circle as equal to the square of eight-ninths of its diameter, a rule which would make  $\pi = 3 \cdot 1604 \dots$ . The arithmetic of the Egyptians was very primitive and their notation cumbrous, yet in their solutions of some problems we can discern the birth-struggles of an infant algebra. Ahmes, designating an unknown quantity by *hau*, or "heap," solves the following: "Heap, its 1-7, its whole, it makes 19"; or, in modern notation,  $\frac{7}{8}x + x = 19$ . He gives the result as  $16\frac{1}{8}$ , employing two fractions, as the Egyptians recognized no fractions except such as were aliquot parts of the whole. "The Ahmes papyrus," says Mr. Cajori,

"doubtless represents the most advanced attainments of the Egyptians in arithmetic and geometry. It is remarkable that they should have reached so great proficiency in mathematics at so remote a period of antiquity. But strange, indeed, is the fact that, during the next two thousand years, they should have made no progress whatsoever in it. All the knowledge of geometry which they possessed when Greek scholars visited them, six centuries B.C., was doubtless known to them two thousand years earlier, when they built those stupendous and gigantic structures—the pyramids. An explanation for this stagnation of learning has been sought in the fact that their early discoveries in mathematics and medicine had the misfortune of being entered upon their sacred books and that, in after ages, it was considered heretical to augment or modify anything therein. Thus the books themselves closed the gates to progress."

Very different was the spirit in which the Greeks studied mathematics. With these theory was everything, practical application quite a secondary matter. "They felt a craving to discover the reasons for things. They found pleasure in the contemplation of ideal relations, and loved science as science." To Thales belongs the honour of having introduced the science from Egypt into his native country and of having established it upon a logical instead of an empirical basis. He was the first to give demonstrations. The Ionic school founded by him was succeeded by that of Pythagoras, to whom is usually ascribed the discovery of the theorem that

the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other sides; but the author—not without reason—doubts the truth of the common story about the sacrifice of the hecatomb. It is scarcely consistent with the fact that the Pythagoreans believed in the transmigration of souls and were opposed to the shedding of blood. The sophist Antiphon is worthy of mention as the first to employ the process of exhaustion, which he applied in his attempts to solve the famous problem commonly called the "squaring of the circle." His method gave rise to a sharp controversy at Athens on infinite divisibility.

"Aristotle always supported the theory of the infinite divisibility, while Zeno, the Stoic, attempted to show its absurdity by proving that if magnitudes are infinitely divisible, motion is impossible. Zeno argues that Achilles could not overtake a tortoise; for while he hastened to the place where the tortoise had been when he started, the tortoise crept some distance ahead, and while Achilles reached that second spot, the tortoise again moved forward a little, and so on. Thus the tortoise was always in advance of Achilles. Such arguments greatly confounded Greek geometers. No wonder they were deterred by such paradoxes from introducing the idea of infinity into their geometry. It did not suit the rigour of their proofs."

Mr. Cajori passes under review the contributions of the various Greek mathematicians, according their due merit to the wonderful achievements of Archimedes, the Newton of antiquity. Not far inferior, however, to the celebrated Syracusan was Apollonius of Perga, whose books on conic sections earned him the title of the "Great Geometer." Another contributor not to be passed over is the celebrated Egyptian astronomer Claudius Ptolemæus, who lived about the middle of the second century. Though his idea that the earth is the centre of the universe, with the heavenly bodies revolving round it, is erroneous, the spherical trigonometry which he elaborated in support of his views was remarkably accurate. "The fact," says the author, "that trigonometry was cultivated, not for its own sake, but to aid astronomical inquiry, explains the rather startling fact that spherical trigonometry came to exist in a developed state earlier than plane trigonometry." There is an interesting chapter on the arithmetic of the Greeks, with examples of their modes of operation; but more interesting still is the author's account of the Hindoo arithmetic and algebra, both of which have exercised such a profound influence on the subsequent progress of mathematical science. Unfortunately, the records of Hindoo mathematics are extremely meagre. We behold and admire the work, but an impenetrable cloud conceals the workmen. It is melancholy to reflect that the inventor of our present decimal notation, the discoverer of that "Columbus egg" the *zero*, has left not a vestige of his personal history behind him—not even his name. The author expresses his opinion of Hindoo mathematical researches as follows:—

"It is remarkable to what extent Indian mathematics enters into the science of our time. Both the form and the spirit of the arithmetic and algebra of modern times are essentially Indian and not Grecian. Think of that most perfect of mathematical symbolismisms

—the Hindoo notation, think of the Indian arithmetical operations nearly as perfect as our own, think of their elegant algebraical methods, and then judge whether the Brahmins on the banks of the Ganges are not entitled to some credit. Unfortunately, some of the most brilliant of Hindoo discoveries in indeterminate analysis reached Europe too late to exercise the influence they would have exerted, had they come two or three centuries earlier."

The Arabs added little themselves to the mathematics which they learned, on the one hand, from the Hindoos, and, on the other, from the Greeks, but they rendered important service to the science by studying and translating the works of their predecessors, and thus passing on to the nations of the West a treasure which otherwise might have lain concealed for ages.

We have dwelt somewhat at length on this earlier period of mathematical history, partly because we believe it to be less generally known, but chiefly because it is more instructive to watch the workings of a science in its first struggles for existence than its triumphant march when it has secured a firm and solid footing. The author's account of the further progress of mathematics, though less interesting, perhaps, to the general reader, contains much attractive matter for those whose knowledge of the science is more advanced. After a short sketch of the curious, stagnant, and very primitive mathematics of the Middle Ages, Mr. Cajori passes under review the contributions of modern Europe from about the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present period. To Germany belongs the honour of the first great movement onwards.

"She produced Regiomontanus, Copernicus, Rheticus, Kepler, and Tycho Brahe, at a period when France and England had, as yet, brought forth hardly any great scientific thinkers. This remarkable scientific productiveness was no doubt due, to a great extent, to the commercial prosperity of Germany. Material prosperity is an essential condition for the progress of knowledge. As long as every individual is obliged to collect the necessities of life, there can be no leisure for higher pursuits."

Space does not allow us to make more than a few cursory remarks upon the remaining and larger portion of Mr. Cajori's history. Not only contributors of renown, such as Descartes, Newton, Leibnitz, Lagrange, &c., but many others whose names are but little known even to mathematicians, receive honourable notice in his pages. But when he comes to the labours of still-living and still-working mathematicians he naturally finds his task harder. They are so numerous, and their paths are so various, that it is scarcely possible for an historian to do them all justice. There is one important development, however, which we are surprised to find that Mr. Cajori has entirely passed over; we allude to the application of mathematical symbolism to logic, and to the return benefit which logic has conferred upon mathematics in reapplying this same symbolism to the complete solution of an important problem which had baffled the efforts of some of the most eminent mathematicians for more than a century, namely, the determination in all cases of the limits of integration in multiple integrals of three or more variables.



Speaking of the so-called discoveries made in the geometry of hyper-space—in the reality of which he appears to believe—the author writes as follows:—

"It has been pointed out that if a fourth dimension existed, certain motions could take place which we hold to be impossible. Thus Newcomb showed the possibility of turning a closed material shell inside out by simple flexure without either stretching or tearing; Klein pointed out that knots could not be tied; Veronese showed that a body could be removed from a closed room without breaking the walls

In other words, the premises on which the geometry of hyper-space is founded lead to conclusions which are opposed to experience and the evidence of our senses. What follows? Either that experience and the evidence of our senses are untrustworthy, or that the premises are unsound. We suspect that the majority of our readers will incline to the latter alternative.

#### BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

*Handbook of British Hepaticæ.* By M. C. Cooke, M.A., LL.D. (Allen & Co.)—Of few groups of plants wild in Britain is there less known than about the liverworts. Beautifully and carefully illustrated by the late Sir William Hooker so long ago as 1816, they have been left almost untouched since, so far as separate treatment is concerned, till Dr. Carrington undertook their elucidation and published four parts, with excellent illustrations, of his 'British Hepaticæ.' All hope of the completion of that book seems to be lost by the death of the author. Dr. Cooke's little treatise, which is an expansion of an earlier list published in 1865, will therefore be useful to students, although, as the author is careful to tell us, it partakes rather of the nature of a compilation than of an original work. The morphology of the group is particularly interesting, and shows it to be intermediate in some respect between the algae and the higher groups of mosses and even of selaginellas. The form and arrangement of the leaves in the foliose species are particularly interesting. The plates to the present volume show how the arrangements common in flowering plants are foreshadowed in these humble liverworts.

*British Fungus Flora a Classified Text-Book of Mycology.* By George Massee. Vol. III. (Bell & Sons.)—The only effectual way of testing the merits of a book of this kind is to use it for the determination of plants heretofore unknown to the inquirer. This is not always possible to the reviewer, who can only judge of such a book by considering the method employed by the author in dealing with his subject. Judged by such a test, the book is excellent. The descriptions are well arranged, clearly expressed, and with sufficient references to the literature of the subject. The illustrations, though unpretending, are likely to be useful to the student. It was extremely unlikely that three volumes could be made to contain the descriptions of all the fungi now known to inhabit Britain, and hence we are not at all surprised to find that a fourth will be issued shortly.

*An Elementary Text-Book of Agricultural Botany.* By M. C. Potter. (Methuen & Co.)—This is an elementary treatise on plant structure and plant action which does not differ for better or for worse from the multitude of similar books published to meet a demand. No more originality is evident in the illustrations, which are numerous, but all borrowed with due acknowledgment from well-known sources. The classification of the grasses is taken from Hayward's 'Botanist's Pocket-Book,' a very useful book when put to its proper service, but one

which is not suitable for giving agricultural students an idea of the mode of growth of the grasses. The peculiarities of growth and the natural history of the plants are of more importance to agricultural students than are the details of floral construction upon which the botanist depends in framing his systems of classification.

*The Shrubs of North-Eastern America.* By Charles S. Newhall. (Putnam's Sons.)—This is a descriptive treatise on the shrubs of Canada and the United States east of the Mississippi. It is couched in every-day language, with as few technicalities as possible. This is a doubtful advantage in some cases. For instance, we find the leaf of the yellow-root (*Xanthorhiza*) described as "odd-feathered." This does not strike us as any more readily intelligible than "unequally pinnate." The people who object so strongly to technical terms are precisely those who care least to obtain a knowledge of the subject, and as such are not particularly deserving of consideration. The illustrations, though rudely executed, will be of more service to such folk than the text. Both illustrations and text are accurate so far as they go.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

Two eclipses will take place in the present month: a small partial one of the moon (visible in this country) on the night of the 14th, and a total one of the sun on the morning of the 29th, the central line of which will be almost confined to the Indian Ocean, though a partial eclipse will be visible in Madagascar and in Southern Australia. The planet Mercury will be in superior conjunction with the sun on the morning of the 3rd. Venus is still a morning star, passing from the constellation Cancer into Leo and very near Regulus on the 10th. Mars is in Aries, and rises now about 9 o'clock in the evening; he will be very near the moon on the 18th. Jupiter rises soon after 11 o'clock in the constellation Gemini; he will be near the moon (then just entered on her last quarter) on the 22nd. Saturn is the only planet visible in the early part of the evening; he is still in the constellation Virgo, and will be in conjunction with the then crescent moon on the evening of the 30th.

Herr P. Lehmann, of the Recheninstitut, Berlin, gives, in a recent number of the *Vierteljahrsschrift* of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, the numbers and approximate elements of the small planets which were discovered in 1893. These are twenty-six in number, but reckon as Nos. 352-378, because one found by M. Charlois at Nice on the 9th of March in that year was numbered 359 before it was ascertained that it was identical with No. 89, named Julia, which was discovered so long ago as August 6th, 1866. A new one was photographed by Prof. Max Wolf at Heidelberg on November 6th, 1893; but as it was not possible to determine its motion sufficiently to obtain another observation or determine the orbit, this cannot be reckoned amongst the known planets. Up to the time we write thirteen have been discovered in the present year, the last by M. Bigourdan at Paris on March 24th.

The Lowell Observatory, to which allusion was made in the *Athenæum* on the 11th ult., is a temporary institution, set up by Mr. Percival Lowell at Flagstaff, Arizona Territory, chiefly for the study of the planet Mars during the present year. A valuable paper on his observations in the month of June appears in the number of *Astronomy and Astro-Physics* for August; but we must reserve our opinion of his views respecting the so-called canals. His principal telescope has an aperture of 18 in.

#### Science Gossip.

A REMARKABLE communication is made to the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse*, which needs, how-

ever, the confirmation of experts. At Predmost, near Prerau, a place already known as the site of some interesting prehistoric discoveries, Konservator Maschka, the rector of the Oberrealschule in Teltsch, has carried on diggings for some years, and has found the remains of the bones of a great number of mammoth. He now claims to have unearthed the well-preserved fragments of "the skeletons of a whole diluvial family of six persons." The skeleton of the man is wonderfully complete, and is of gigantic proportions. The "find" is the more important as it is the very first of its kind in Northern or Central Europe, and also because it affords a contradiction, if it be adequately verified, to the assertion of the Danish expert Steenstrup, that no man lived upon the earth at the same period as the mammoth. Rector Maschka has forwarded an exact report of his discovery to the Zentral-Kommission in Vienna.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the German Anthropological Society, which was held at Innsbruck, August 24th to the 28th, in union with the Vienna Anthropological Society, Dr. Virchow lectured on dwarf races. He referred to the importance of the discovery of the fossil skeletons of dwarfs in the Schweizerbild, near Schaffhausen, an account of which was given at Oxford on August 12th by Dr. Kollmann, of Bâle.

THE Association Géodésique will hold a meeting next Wednesday, September 5th, at Innsbruck; and the Council has invited the Académie des Sciences to nominate a geologist as one of the four delegates who will assist its deliberations. This request has been suggested by the anomalous results of attraction on the pendulum which have been experienced at various altitudes among mountainous masses. Unfortunately, the holiday season has effectually dispersed the whole of the academic geological section, and although M. Faye, M. Bouquet de la Grye (the hydrographer), and M. Tisserand will be present, not one of them happens to be a professed geologist.

M. VENCELAS ZENGER, Professor of Physics at the Polytechnic of Prague, seems to have forecast an extreme perturbation, seismic and meteorological, for the week between the 21st and 28th of August. The cyclone at Madrid, the storms at Fourmies and Amiens, at Liège, Mons, and Charleroi, the hurricanes which have swept the Sea of Azoff, and even the small disturbances which have created such downfalls of rain at Beaminster and elsewhere in our own islands, have given singular verification to M. Zenger's predictions.

WE hear that the foundation of a fifth faculty, to be exclusively devoted to technical sciences, is contemplated by the authorities of the University of Leipzig.

THE death is announced of the noted chemist Prof. K. Heumann, of Zurich, who was born at Darmstadt in 1850. He was the author of the works 'Anilinfarben und ihre Fabrication' and 'Anleitung zum Experimentiren bei Vorlesungen über anorganische Chemie.' Prof. Heumann also made some valuable inventions in the field of organic chemistry.

#### FINE ARTS

*The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana.* By William Wilfrid Webb, M.B. With Map and Twelve Plates of Coins after Drawings made by the Author. (Constable & Co.)

DR. WEBB has devoted a great deal of labour to the accomplishment of a much-needed work. The currencies of Rajputana have hitherto been neglected by numismatists, for the excellent reason that they knew

next to nothing on the subject. In the British Museum and the Bodleian there are many trays of coins roughly classified as "Indian Local" which have been the despair of students. A number of these coins present fragments of the ordinary inscriptions of the Mogul emperor Shah 'Alam, and are chiefly distinguished from the imperial coinage by mint-marks or monograms; but to what mint these signs were to be attributed it was difficult to say. James Prinsep did something towards their identification; but he described so many identical mint-marks belonging to distinct mints that the subject remained almost as confused as ever; and since Prinsep's day the local coinage has gone on, but has found no later interpreter. No one has attempted to catalogue these enigmatic currencies. Now that Dr. Webb has dealt with the Rajputana issues, however, a considerable proportion of the hitherto unclassified coinage may be identified with certainty. He has had great opportunities for studying the branch of numismatics with which his volume is concerned, and he has used them well. "In my leisure time," he says,

"during the years spent on duty at the Courts of Udaipur and Bikaner, I devoted my attention to the subject of the coinage in the Native States of Rajputana. The information (derived from personal observation, from the study of my unique collection of coins of the Province, from correspondence with brother officers serving under the Indian Foreign Office, and with many friends among the Princes and the officials at their Courts) I have during my furlough embodied into the following work."

He has had the coins themselves in his hand, and he has obtained all the local information on their history and sequence. The result is that his work is an authoritative account of the little-known currencies of the modern Rajput states, which every Indian numismatist will welcome with sincere gratitude. The coins of Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bhatpur, and other minor states, are described in succession and in minute detail, and illustrated by twelve plates engraved from drawings by the author, which, though admirably clear, do not give quite the look of the coins in the way that a photographic process gives it. Perhaps the account of the more ancient coins issued by the Rajputs may need correction; but it is not here that the main value of Dr. Webb's book is to be found. Where his work is of the highest importance is in the description of the modern currencies which he has himself handled, and of which the chronology can be more or less established from local records or traditions. In this branch of his subject he stands alone, and his account must remain our leading authority. It might certainly have been made more systematic and connected, and the local evidence might have been more critically sifted; but it contains a mass of first-hand information which will be of inestimable service in the classification of numismatic cabinets.

The work, however, will be interesting to others than special numismatists. It reveals a condition of currency which will probably be new to the majority even of Indian students. Most people, who are not Indian

students, are under the impression that the coinage of the Indian Government prevails throughout Hindustan. They will learn from Dr. Webb that Rajputana, with its population of twelve millions and revenue of over two millions, has not merely a currency of its own, but twenty currencies. No fewer than twelve different gold mohurs, of different values, are at the present moment current in these native states, and six of these are still minted every year. Fifty-nine different rupees (with their fractional coins), of various rates of exchange, are circulating in the same area of 126,000 square miles, together with over forty copper coins; and sixteen of each metal are annually minted. Nor is it merely a matter of a few pieces struck for form's sake, like the coins that used to be issued at Delhi to please the shadowy representative of the Great Moguls: the average yearly issue for Marwar alone amounts to nearly 20,000 gold mohurs, over 300,000 rupees, and 175,000 copper coins; and if this average is maintained in the other states, the "yearly issue of rupees alone amounts to considerably over two millions." Besides this large currency, annually increased, there is an enormous collection of old coins, the residue of a century's minting, circulating among the Rajput cities, and Dr. Webb cannot find that there is any provision for the recall of light coin. It may readily be imagined that, with this irregular and multifarious currency, business is carried on in Rajputana under difficulties. The keeping of accounts in merchants' houses where some fifty rupees of different values are the medium of exchange must be a qualification for a lunatic asylum; and the poorer classes are continually suffering from the dishonesty of traders, who profit by their very pardonable ignorance of the rates of exchange between the numerous coins in which they are obliged to pay and be paid. Forgery is as easy as lying—even Indian lying—for any one can counterfeit the ill-struck unmill issues of the native states, and the princes take little trouble to guard against imitations; and the intricacies and uncertainties of exchange tempt the enterprising youth of Rajputana to perpetual gambling, "for the exchange rate of the Imperial and Native currencies is continually fluctuating, due to the fraudulent schemes of the native money-lenders." The Imperial Government is itself a loser by permitting the coinage of the local mints, not merely by not supplying the currency from the Government mint, but by the constant melting down and degradation of the Queen's coinage for the manufacture of native issues.

In order to remedy this extremely unsatisfactory state of things, Dr. Webb recommends either that the privilege of coinage should be withdrawn from the Rajput states, or that the Imperial Government should provide dies and machinery, and issue distinct regulations for the coining of local currencies of uniform weight and standard, or else supply Imperial coins to each state under the regulations proposed in September, 1872. It is to be hoped that his interesting and elaborate survey of the present complicated currency will bring the matter prominently before the eyes of the authorities, and lead to some change in

the existing financial confusion. The Indian Government has already embarked upon currency experiments, and the Rajputana coinage offers an excellent opportunity for a really important reform.

*Sir Joshua Reynolds.* By C. Phillips. Illustrated. (Seeley & Co.)—Although Mr. Phillips has added nothing whatever to our knowledge of the life, character, and paintings of Reynolds, he has compiled carefully, and cleverly arranged in an organic and compact way, all the essential details concerning his subject. A whole library has been written about Sir Joshua and his works, but this is the best digest of the subject we know of. We are not able to speak so highly of Mr. Phillips's criticisms on the pictures of the P.R.A., and we are compelled to deprecate the tone of his remarks upon some of the painter's *entourage*, whose motives and characters are not charitably treated in the comments which accompany the biography, while nothing can be warmer or truer than the panegyrics of the artist we all admire. Mr. Phillips estimates rightly the comparative values of several of his authorities. Thus he discounts the gratuitous conjectures of Allan Cunningham as to Sir Joshua's defective schooling under his father. Surely, he might have added, if schooling can do anything for a man, the "Discourses" of Sir Joshua to the Students of the Royal Academy must be taken as proving that their author had been well educated. Even in our fastidious age these addresses are accepted as examples of good style and excellence in the organic treatment of difficult and complex subjects. Our author is judicious in his observation that in Richardson's "Treatise on Painting" the future President found the first inspiration of those theories about high art and the "grand style" which he worked out in these "Discourses," in which, although his practice referred rather to Correggio and Guercino, Michael Angelo received his highest praise. As to Mr. Phillips's criticisms, take, for instance, his opinion of Angelica Kauffmann, one of "the most fascinating of female artists." We do her sex more honour than to think thus of the feeble sentimentalist; but we agree in regard to Madame Vigée-Lebrun, another of the fair company of triflers, being "not a little cold and superficial." Hard she was, and dull to boot. We notice a few errors in the text which may be mended in a second edition; thus it was not in Spring Gardens the Duke of Richmond opened his gallery of casts from the antique, but in the Privy Garden behind Whitehall. Sir Joseph Banks (see p. 162) was not "a navigator," although he was the shipmate of Capt. Cook; nor is it fair to call Angelica Kauffmann (p. 101) a "girl" when, being twenty-six years of age, her vanity and greediness for a title induced her to deceive her good father, and run away with the sham Count de Horn, whom she could not have known many weeks. On the other hand, our author, though holding Sir Joshua's brief, is trustworthy in the view he takes of the latter's conduct to the lady, who certainly pestered him a good deal. It is not at all necessary to suppose with Mr. Phillips (p. 97) that 1766—and not 1765—was, as Leslie and Taylor tell us, the first year of her coming to England, simply because a picture of Angelica's was exhibited by the Associated Painters at Maiden Lane in the earlier year. Indeed, if Mr. Phillips had looked at the catalogue of the exhibition of 1765, he would have read on p. 12, "Miss Angelica Kaffman, at Rome. 217. A portrait of a gentleman," whom we recognize as Garrick, for, as we learn from Davies (the bookseller who, on Johnson's authority, had "a mighty pretty wife"), Garrick returned from a lengthened tour in France and Italy "about the latter end of April, 1765." It was during this journey David the Great sat to the young female artist,



who was already well known. Mr. Phillips is mistaken in telling us that Sir Joshua's portrait of Mrs. Baldwin ("The fair Greek," as she was called) "is finely preserved." Such is far from being the case. Again, he has repeated (p. 304) the long disproved legend to the effect that Beckford wrote "Vathek" "at white heat, in a single sitting of three days and two nights, without taking his clothes off the whole time." Nor is Polly Kennedy's portrait "of the same fantastic class" as that of "The fair Greek," as we are told on p. 305. It is pleasant to read Mr. Phillips's sympathetic appreciation of Francis Cotes, *à propos* of his death in 1770. This painter, as our author truly says, "deserves a much higher place in English art than has yet been awarded to him." His pastels are less pleasing to us than to the writer of this passage; but as regards Cotes's portraits in oil, and especially those of ladies, they deserve all that is said of them here, and it is true that his likenesses of the Gunning's justify and explain the *furor* which attended their appearance in London much more fully than is the case with those of Sir Joshua, who never did them justice. As we urged when reviewing a recent exhibition at the Royal Academy, it is a pity no representative collection of Coteses has yet been formed at Burlington House. It is quite time this was done. There must be plenty of Coteses "somewhere in the world," for, although he was a slow painter, he lived long and worked well; and if not so highly paid as Reynolds and Romney, he was well enough employed to be able to live "in that fine stone house," No. 32, Cavendish Square, where Romney, Shee, and Dr. Monro the younger succeeded him. Cotes built this house, and in 1770 died in it, so that, as he survived the opening of the Academy but two years, and was represented there on two occasions only, it cannot be said that his fortunes were aided by his connexion with that body. This is no reason why he should now be ignored. We are under the impression that Barry's "Adam and Eve," which he sent to the Academy in 1771, is the picture at present in the Society of Arts' house, Adelphi, not in the Sheepshanks Collection at South Kensington, as this book says. Fully agreeing with Mr. Phillips's sympathetic and well-urged panegyrics of Sir Joshua as a man and as a painter, we hope he will add to the next edition of his convenient and well-written text the following lines, written by the P.R.A.'s old friend the Dean of Derry, which, somehow or other, we have not found in this volume, nor in the more ambitious text of Leslie and Taylor:—

Dear Knight of Plympton, teach me how  
To suffer with unruffled brow  
And smile serene like thine;  
The jest uncouth, or truth severe;  
To each I'll turn my dearest ear,  
And calmly drink my wine.

Thou say'st not only skill is gain'd,  
But genius too may be attain'd,  
By studious imitation;  
Thy temper mild, thy genius fine,  
I'll copy till I make them mine  
By constant application.

*Vetusta Monumenta: On the Tomb of an Archbishop recently opened in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.* By W. H. St. J. Hope. (The Society of Antiquaries.)—This portion of that stately and venerable series which the society in question issues from time to time comprises an essay read by the Assistant Secretary in 1890, with adequate illustrations in black, gold, and colours, representing the interesting relics which were discovered, March 10th, 1890, in the tomb formerly assigned to Archbishop Theobald of Canterbury, *ob.* 1161. It had long been suspected that a later prelate than Theobald lay therein; the style of the monument more than justified Prof. Willis, among others, in saying this, and Canon Scott-Robertson suggested that the tomb really refers to Archbishop Hubert, *ob.* 1205. That curiosity which has been exercised in the opening of so many barrows and tombs prompted the opening

of the disputed grave. This being effected revealed that the slabs forming the lid of the tomb covered an inner cist of Purbeck marble (the top of which had been rather roughly smoothed with a claw tool), containing the remains of an archbishop in *pontificalibus*, with the hands joined or crossed upon the breast, his crosier extended along the body under the left arm, and with a silver-gilt chalice and its paten at the right side. It is to be understood, though not stated in the text, that the last-named objects had not been deposited in a recess specially cut for them in the side of the cist, as is observable in numerous similar interments of the clergy. The actual remains of the prelate consisted of dry bones and a part of the integument of the upper portion of the body; whatever linen may have been interred had perished; a band of hair cloth encircled the waist. The remains of the vestments were the apparel of the amice, being a strip of amber-coloured, originally red, damask, embroidered with seven circles enclosing, severally, the Archangel Michael, the lion of the Evangelist Luke, the winged man for St. Matthew, our Lord in majesty, with A and  $\omega$  on either side His head, the eagle of St. John, the winged ox of St. Mark, and the Archangel Gabriel. The name of each of these personages is inscribed with the figure; the winged figures are without *nimbi*. The apparels of the sleeves of the alb remained, but not its linen body; the stole was in a similar condition; the tunicle, represented by a piece of silk damask, consisted of a piece of amber-coloured damask of an Oriental pattern (as is frequent in similar examples of the period in view), comprising pairs of birds, trees, &c.; the dalmatic is enriched like the tunicle, but with the pattern on a larger scale. The ends of the stole are embroidered in combinations of *fyfot* crosses, making a kind of key-fret. The chasuble seems to have been worn with the pattern upside down, not, according to the text, "through the carelessness or ignorance of the weaver," which is unlikely if the relic was of Sicilian or Venetian manufacture, but through the stupidity of the British workman who "made up" the garment for his patron's corpse to lie in. Two pall pins of silver gilt and of very elegant design, with little or no trace of Gothic art in it, were near the bones; the leaden plummets which were, and are, generally used to keep the ends of the pall from flying about, lay at the bottom of the cist. No trace of gloves was found on the hands; but a heavy gold ring with a *plasma*, which is engraved with a Gnostic device, was on the right index finger. The buskins and sandals, the latter being enriched with amethysts and carbuncles, were almost equally interesting with the other garments; their most curious embroideries are figured here at full size, and in gold and colours. The same may be said of the mitre and its fringeless labels, which are formed of amber-coloured silk. The chalice, which contained a residuum of wine (as is not infrequent), and its paten are among the finest of the class, which is, it appears to us, later than the middle of the twelfth century (to which Mr. Hope assigns these relics) by at least fifty years. The design of the crosier, with a crook head, is in the purest taste, and agrees with what we think of that of the chalice, say c. 1200, which agrees with the suggestion of our author that in these remains we have all that is earthly of the famous Chancellor and Justiciar of England, Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1193, who died in 1205; he is recorded (C.C.C. Cam., MS. 298) to have been interred "juxta feretrum Sancti Thome." Accordingly, in the chapel of Hubert's great predecessor this tomb exists under one of the windows of the south side, and such appears to have been its position unchanged, while it had, till now, been undisturbed. This excellent memoir and its capital plates form a valuable and exact account of the most important disinterment of the kind since King John's cist was opened at Worcester nearly a hundred years

ago, or since living men, for a short time only, saw once more the very lineaments of that *malleus Scotorum* the great King Edward I. when his tomb at Westminster was broken into and filled with pitch. It is noteworthy that Archbishop Parker had added, in the margin of the record referred to above, "aliter sub fenestra in parte australi," a note which, wherever the writer got it from, may be said to settle the question whose bones and cerements modern antiquaries have disturbed in order to cover themselves with glory and confirm what was already authoritatively recorded.

*Picturesque Old Chester.* Two parts. With Etchings by T. Piper, and Notes by Mrs. H. Sandford and J. Taylor. (Bristol, Frost & Reed.)—As we have already commented on previous portions of this publication, it is only needful for us now to say that Mr. Piper's touch is lighter; his feeling for the local colours of the buildings he has delineated on an unusually large scale is finer, so that the effects of his plates severally are richer; and his drawing as such is better than before. There is, however, room for improvement in his workmanship in all these respects if he wishes, as doubtless he does, to become a first-rate etcher instead of a moderately good third-rate one whose work, though good enough for topographical purposes, is not of artistic value. The accompanying notes are intelligent. They are historical, and to some extent critical. Among the objects represented is the noteworthy pulpit in the wall—one of the best of a very small class of similar relics in England—which formed part of the King's Grammar School; in some respects it resembles the pulpit at Beverley, being, however, rather more ornate and of somewhat later date. The drawing in the caps of the arcade enclosing the staircase leading to the lector's pulpit, for such this is, is unworthy of a good artist. We should have liked more of the history of Bishop Lloyd's house than the note to the second plate affords; there is some "gush" in the note upon the third plate, which, in a heavy and timid manner, delineates Foregate Street; and we fail to see the use of the note upon the fourth plate of the south cloister of the cathedral: on the other hand, that plate is the best of those now before us. No doubt more history will be given with future sections of this book.

*Arts and Crafts Essays.* By Members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. (Rivington, Percival & Co.)—Although we are convinced that the public is extremely wearied of being lectured about the so-called "arts and crafts" to which, and their more prominent professors, this nicely printed volume is devoted, we have read, with the attention the pains of their authors deserve, most of the essays before us, which, by the way, are really lectures, if not lamentations and scoldings. But we have done so without learning much more than that the world is an exceedingly ignorant world, which gives insufficient heed to the addresses of the Arts and Crafts Society, and ought, therefore, to be brought to its senses. We nevertheless do not believe that, as Mr. Morris puts it, "life is growing uglier every day"—indeed, few have done more than he to prevent that deplorable condition of things; and we find that, whatever may be said of the boyish intolerance and the "cocksureness" (which is not small) of some of the writers of these lectures, nine-tenths of the book consist of trivialities and threadbare details which might have been kept at home; commonplaces which, although true enough, have long been in everybody's possession; some harmless whims; and a good many crude opinions no one need trouble himself about. For example, why need we be told that "iron was already known in Sussex at the coming of the Romans"? which is only one of a host of facts most of the writers have supposed to be good for craftsmen who,

for a quarter of a century, have been educated in Board schools. The fact is that, "history" apart, nearly throughout the book the reader, especially if he is a "craftsman," is supposed to be utterly ignorant of the lowest rudiments of his work-a-day knowledge and practice. Therefore we are at a loss to know to whom the less valuable texts before us are addressed. It is otherwise with that which is, after all, the solid staple of the book: where, for example, Mr. W. Morris dogmatically, but still consistently and practically, tells us what he thinks of the making of textiles and their right qualities, as well as about dyeing; Mr. Walter Crane is, plus a dash or two of Socialism, up to the mark (a high one) about decorative painting; the late Mr. J. D. Sedding wrote ably upon "Design" in the larger sense; Mr. S. Clarke writes well, if a little patronizingly, about table glass; Mr. R. Blomfield is concise and accomplished on book illustration and "the English tradition"; and Mr. J. H. Pollen is good upon decorated furniture. Some of the papers are at once tedious and "thin," and more than half of them are, apart from the pervading "affability" of the whole, not worth writing, reading, or printing, much less reprinting—this, we think, has happened to not a few. We have named the papers which are above the level of such popular primers as society owes to the late Mr. Pinnock.

## ART SERIALS.

*L'Art*. Deuxième Série. Tome I. (Paris, Librairie de 'L'Art'.)—Having completed its five-and-fortieth volume in a large and decidedly cumbersome form, of which the sole advantage was that it permitted the use of plates of an unusual size—an advantage which was greatly wasted when the needlessly wide margins of the prints themselves and the pages proper obtained—our richly illustrated contemporary has adapted itself to modern modes of publication and condescended to appear as a royal octavo, with smaller cuts, more process prints "hors texte," and, as to its literary section, longer, and therefore fewer, articles, the quantity of matter not being materially, if at all, increased. The improvement is manifest and considerable in all respects but that of the quality, and probably the number, of the etchings which the volume before us contains. In these decline is very obvious. Apart from this we welcome the comrade of nearly twenty years in this new style, and we do so with the greater warmth because several of the biographies and essays which enrich the tome before us are devoted to such admirable and desirable subjects as *Le Mud*—the poetic dreamer in art to whom the world owes the wonderful poem drawn on stone, the famous 'Maitre Wolfram,' where music may be said to pervade the fine design. M. E. Michel, his warm friend and artistic heir, who was enjoined to publish some of *Le Mud*'s remaining designs, is the sympathetic biographer of this original artist. M. A. Wauters has written with zest and care upon the glass-paintings of B. van Orley, and added a good deal to our knowledge of that fine decorator when working in his own field. Some new matter has been added to the better-known facts, and the essay is brilliant and fresh. 'La Jeunesse de J. B. Pater' has occupied worthily the attentive studies of M. P. Foucart. Mlle. Bengesco has done well in an animated 'Étude sur Raffet,' a master of military design, of which Englishmen have but a faint conception. M. H. Havard is at his best, and none could do better, with 'W. J. Delf.' These are the leading and more valuable sections of the new *série* to which we call attention.

*L'Art*, Deuxième Série, Tome II. (Paris, Librairie de 'L'Art'), comprises, among its more desirable and important elements, an exhaustive account, with a facsimile of the original MS., of 'Une Lettre inédite de Rubens,' ad-

ressed December 18th, 1634, in Italian, to Pierese, the master's frequent correspondent, concerning artistic and State affairs. M. Bricqueville is very interesting on a harp of Marie Antoinette preserved in the Conservatoire at Paris, which the municipality of Nancy, where it was found, raffled at five francs a ticket. It is not the only musical instrument ascribed to the hapless queen. As a contribution to the history of one of the most amazing political follies the world has known, nothing could be more curious than M. C. Normand's paper—with a facsimile of the autograph document on which it is founded—on 'David et la Fête de la Réunion' (August 10th, 1793), which would have added bitterness to the bile of Thomas Carlyle himself, had the "Sage of Cheyne Walk" met with such an extraordinary "rapport" from the hands of the renowned artist and organizer of the even more blasphemous and astounding Fête de l'Être Suprême of the 8th of June, 1794. From this painful performance the student will turn with deep relief to the studiously appreciative and animated essay by M. M. Tourneux upon E. Decamps (one of the greatest artists and poets in painting of our time), which is the best of its kind that we know, and enriched with good cuts from several of his masterpieces, among them 'Les neuf Muses au Bain' (which combines the serene reposeful grace of Claude and the dignified virility of G. Poussin), the stupendous 'Samson renverse les Colonnes,' landscapes of majestic gravity, satires of keen edge, and a choice dog-picture or two. *Souvenirs of Carpeaux*, supplied by his friend M. D. Gargenty, are worthy of both their names.

The 'Builder' Album of Royal Academy Architecture, 1893. (The 'Builder' Office).—This surely rather belated publication contains capital prints (perspective views with a few subordinate plans and sections) of public and domestic structures, places of worship, and decorations—such as stained glass, mural works, and other minor instances. All or nearly all these examples were published by our accomplished and energetic contemporary during 1893, and they comprise specimens of the art of some of the best architects of the day, including Messrs. Aitchison, Brewer, Brooks, Caroë, Carpenter, Champneys, Colcutt, Edis, Jackson, Mountford, Mullins, Neale, Waterhouse, and Webb. We have not space for all the honourable names whose owners have accomplished such a mass of good and beautiful work as will be undervalued by none but those who prefer to sit in the seat of the scornful. It was a happy thought to bring these examples into a group and republish them without note or comment of any kind. The observer's first thought about them is that the magnificence of many of the so-called town halls may well strike ratepayers with dismay, e.g., that Mr. Mountford designed for Battersea, a district which, *in formâ pauperis*, demands, at the cost of other regions, a huge share in the proceeds of the Equalization of Rates Bill, although this distressed parish can afford to treat itself to a palace such as appears in plates vi. and vii. Wealthy Sheffield will doubtless pay for its own town hall as admirably designed by the same architect, a fine, graceful, and modest piece of civic Gothic, better than Mr. Hare's 'New City Buildings, Oxford,' a by no means pauperized city, with glorious architectural traditions from of old. 'The Glasgow Athenæum,' by Messrs. Burnet & Campbell, is very fresh, well proportioned, and not overladen with ornament. Mr. Tatham designed in a very striking and virile manner some municipal buildings for Edinburgh, and he treated an extremely steep site with rare ability. The Houses of Parliament are not, on paper at least, more splendid than Mr. Henman's 'New General Hospital for Birmingham.' This is one of the many instances in which all sense of proportion, cost, and fitness to the functions of the structures they propose seems

to have been abandoned by the architects. Here is a charitable institution intended for the gravest service and to alleviate at the public cost the troubles of the poor, and largely to be supported out of the earnings of the poor. Yet Mr. Henman proposes a palatial structure loaded with inappropriate ornament, and fit for an imperial palace. Here, in plate xx., is a 'Fire Station,' by Mr. Hayward, very good in itself, but ambitious enough for an earl's mansion. Of course, we do not take seriously the apparently gigantic scales employed for these designs, which would imply for Harrow the wealth of mediæval Bruges or Louvain, and for very small towns such resources as Wolsey, to build his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, found in plundering abbeys and priories. Mr. Champneys, an architect of long experience and good taste, avoids the folly of neglecting that fitness to function which rarely checks the hardihood of designs such as those by Messrs. Henman and Hayward, whose works abound here. His 'Swan Buildings, E.C.' is exactly what it ought to be. It is noteworthy that the type of nearly all the structures intended for civic and rural services is distinctly Gothic, of which there are many noble and graceful examples. It goes without saying that almost all the churches are Gothic to the bone. A very large number of the town houses are more or less Gothic; Mr. Champneys's 'Swan Buildings' is a capital instance of the same style adapted to modern needs, and in every respect excellent. It is clear, then, if these designs represent the current of public taste, that Jacobean architecture, unless greatly chastened by Gothic influences, is no longer in vogue; of this chastening a 'Staircase at Avery Hill,' by Mr. Cutler, is, though a little overloaded, a capital instance. According to this book, classic art and motives are simply nowhere nowadays, while taste for Palladian as well as for Elizabethan design is out of the question.

## NEW PRINTS.

FROM the proprietors of *L'Art*, Paris, we have received a proof (14½ in. by 12 in.) of a plate etched by M. Giroux after 'A l'Amitié,' by Greuze. From the same quarter comes to us an impression of a similar etching (18 in. by 12½ in.) by M. Émile Adan after his own picture called 'Curiosité,' an elegant modern young lady looking from a window shaded by Japanese stores to reduce the glare of the sun. Although not unworthy of praise for certain artistic qualities, the latter print is not a great success. We doubt, too, if Greuze would be grateful to M. Giroux for what he has done with 'A l'Amitié.'

Without a publisher's name, title, or address of any kind, we have received an impression from a plate (20½ in. by 19 in.) engraved in a mezzotint-like process, and (whether by painter or engraver we cannot say) signed "C. & M. Desliens," which represents a French *curé* in his kitchen, attending the serving up of a mess which his cook has just taken from the fire. It is a good design in its way, the faces are suitable and well studied, and the print, though rather dry and empty in respect to details of modelling, is artistic and acceptable so far as it goes.

Herr F. Hoeffe, of Augsburg, whose photographs from pictures in the gallery of that city we reviewed some months ago, has forwarded to us four similar copies of paintings by Hans Holbein the Elder, which are now in the cathedral at Augsburg. Having been bought by the bishop as two pictures, and being then very much painted on, they were not recognizable, it is said, as Holbein's. His signature was, nevertheless, discovered upon them after they were cleaned and repaired. Being painted on both sides, each panel was seen in two. The photographs, which afford all we know about these works, sustain the idea that they are by Hans Holbein I., whose faces and modes of designing



and grouping are manifest in each example. The photographs, though a little dark, are very good and desirable by students. The subjects are: 'The Birth of Christ,' in which the smiling St. Anne brings the rather puzzled-looking young matron a tray loaded with comestibles, and a pretty damsel, with a flagon in her hand, is unlocking a cellar; 'Mary's First Visit to the Temple,' 'The Circumcision,' and 'Joachim's Offering.'

The Arundel Society's reproduction in Berlin chromo-lithography of 'The Nativity,' painted by Pinturicchio in the church of Sta. Maria del Popolo, Rome, is perhaps the feeblest and least veracious of all the Society's libels upon the old masters, which is saying a great deal. Poor Pinturicchio came badly off before in the series of versions to which this unlucky instance belongs, but never worse than now. It is a poor picture withal.

### Just-Iti Gossy.

TO-DAY, Saturday, is appointed for the private view of the Autumn Exhibition of Pictures in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

It is refreshing to read the opinion of an eminent architectural contemporary, not formerly wont to accept the tenets or to listen to the prayers of the Society for Protecting Ancient Buildings, about certain proceedings in the fine church at Mells, Somerset. "The church of St. Andrew," says the *Builder* of last week, "has been most ruthlessly 'restored,' the beautiful oak pews of Charles I. date having been swept away, some stuck up in meaningless fashion against the walls, although judicious repair might have preserved them till the present time of their full appreciation, had not the Gothic iconoclasm of the rector wrought for ever that incalculable mischief which filled all those who had formerly seen the church un-restored with feelings which might have found unpleasant vent if the perpetrator of the vandalism had not departed to the far East to study Sanskrit." The Society we have mentioned will, after this, be justified in hoping that the *Builder* will join us in denouncing the doctrinaire mischief which, urged by pretended veneration for art and a false zeal for the preservation of a noble relic, has converted Kirkstall into a dull mockery, when all that was required was to stay a tottering portion, and protect, without defacing, the stone vaults and the tops of the walls where injurious saplings and bushes grew.

We have been requested to ask our readers whether there exists any portrait of Nelson's wife. She was a young widow, Mrs. Nisbet, daughter of a Mr. Woolward.

DYCE's accomplished and sound picture 'St. John leading the Virgin to the Tomb of Christ,' which an anonymous donor has given to the nation, is now, with the number 1426, hanging in Room XIX. at Trafalgar Square. Its smooth and equable touch, learned draughtsmanship, profoundly sympathetic expressions, and dignity of movement, and the severe taste pervading the whole of the work, render this specimen of the skill and genius of the best artist Scotland has produced a most desirable addition to the National Gallery. The work of so conscientious and learned a painter is, we need not say, in excellent condition, and likely to remain so. St. John is moving forward and standing in full face to us, dressed in black over a yellowish-grey robe; he leads the mother of our Lord, her right hand resting in his left, while in her left hand she holds the crown of thorns. She is dressed in a deep greyish-blue mantle, which, thrown back from her head, shows its yellow lining; beneath it is seen her white coif; her under dress is of the customary deep rich red. In the mid-distance on our right is a stone enclosure, by the steps of which two disciples are leaving the place. In the remoter distance

we see the holy women watching at the entrance of the rock sepulchre. The picture was exhibited during Dyce's lifetime at the Academy, and later, we believe, in Liverpool and Manchester.

THE picture by Agii lately added to the National Gallery has been cleaned with remarkable success, and the charms of its finish and agreeable faces made manifest. The example by one of the *Le Nains*, to which we have already referred as added to the Gallery, is, though not one of the most important order, thoroughly welcome. The Elzheimer, another recent addition to the collection, is not of the highest sort, and seems to be an early work of the Paul Bril category, without so much as usual of the poetry and pathos of Claude's prototype. The Ravesteyn is a capital specimen.

MR. BATSFORD will publish early in September a new edition, revised by Mr. Hugh Stannus, of Meyer's 'Handbook of Ornament,' the first issue of which was exhausted in three months.

THE authorities of the Art Museum at Vienna are preparing an exhibition of pictures, portraits of all kinds, relics, costumes, arms, and manuscripts connected with the Congress which was held in the Austrian capital in 1814-5. These examples are not confined to an Austrian origin, and natives of other countries are invited to contribute. The collection will be opened next winter.

EXCAVATIONS at Pommiers (Aisne) have uncovered a necropolis comprising as many as three hundred tombs, dating from the seventh to the fourteenth century.

THE *Seeländer Bote*, a Berne local paper, gives an account of a fine chimney-piece of the Reformation age lately found in an ancient kitchen at Nidau. It is ornamented with the armorial bearings of Nidau, Berne, Zurich, Strassburg, Mühlhausen, Bâle, Constance, St. Gall, and Biel, that is to say, the Evangelical cantons and the cities allied with them in the middle of the sixteenth century. The style is that of the transition from the Gothic to the Renaissance, both styles being illustrated in different parts of the work. The house in which it was found, with its strong masonry, Gothic windows, pointed doors, and solid crypt-like cellar, was probably at one time the Rathhaus of Nidau. The relic has been secured by the Berne Historical Museum.

EDUARD UNGAR, the Munich painter, died on August 4th at Oberandorf. He was born at Hofheim, in Bavaria, in 1853, and studied at Munich under Strähuber and Seitz. He first became known by his fascinating pictures of the 'Christbaum' and 'Antike Briefkasten.' For some years past he had been one of the most popular of German illustrators, especially in the imaginative province of the *Märchenwelt*. He produced a mass of drawings of elves, gnomes, and other fantastic creatures, which are remarkable alike for their delicate humour and the conscientious perfection of their drawing. Ungar executed some large wall-paintings in various buildings in Munich.

FATHER SCHEIL, a French Dominican, is in charge of a Government mission for excavations at Abu Habba for the Constantinople Museum, to which he has dispatched numerous Assyrian inscriptions and remains.

### MUSIC

*The Violoncello.* By W. J. D. Wasielewski. Rendered into English by Isobella S. E. Stigand. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—Less attention has been bestowed on the violoncello than on the violin by writers on musical instruments, the majority being content to regard it simply as one of the family of modern bowed instruments. Herr Wasielewski's book commences with a history of the viola da gamba,

and then treats of celebrated players on the violoncello in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with notes on various methods and schools. The translator has made sundry additions, culled from various sources, which in some measure increase the value of the treatise. It may be warmly commended to the notice of students of a beautiful instrument now in favour with both sexes. There is a copious index, and the frontispiece is a portrait of Robert Lindley taken from the well-known painting.

*Harmonic Analysis.* By Louis B. Prout. (Augener & Co.)—This little treatise consists of a reprint of some articles which appeared last year in the *Monthly Musical Record*, with important supplementary matter, including analyses of extracts from the works of the great masters. The term "harmonic analysis" is perhaps a trifle vague, and it may therefore be explained that Mr. Prout deals chiefly with modulation, which he treats from a modern standpoint, without, however, blindly accepting the theories of Day and Macfarren. The fundamental distinctions between chromatic notes in the key and accidentals which lead to actual modulation are clearly defined, starting from the following basis:—

"Those theorists who limit the contents of a key to seven notes take the *key signature*, or the diatonic scale, as the basis of their investigations, and treat all accidentals, except mere ornamental notes, as implying *modulation*. The author feels that there is a great deal more to be said for this limitation of key than most 'Day theorists' are willing to admit; for the whole treatment of chromatic chords (chords containing notes foreign to the key signature) shows that they do not belong to the key in the same sense as the diatonic chords do. But the term *modulation* is always understood to imply *change of key* (i.e., change of tonic), and is, therefore, misapplied to such chords as contain accidentals, but still tend towards the same tonic or 'point of repose,' as is shown by the context in many cases."

The italics are the author's. A useful axiom is that "any chromatic note may move a semitone upward or downward without disturbing the tonality; for it is thus shown to be part of the *chromatic scale*." But it is wisely said that, owing to the complications of modern harmony, it is difficult to analyze by any absolutely inflexible laws. In admitting so much the writer proves himself to be no pedant, but disposed to evolve theory from practice according to the method of his father, Mr. Ebenezer Prout.

### NEW SONGS.

*A Posy of Flowers.* By Beatrice Parkyns. (Cocks & Co.)—This is an album of six songs, with words by May Gillington and illustrations by Demain Hammond. The composer appears to possess the valuable art of writing ditties which, though simple, are not commonplace. Intended doubtless for juvenile vocalists and accompanists, these little songs have a pleasant artistic flavour, and are further noteworthy for a full flow of piquant tune.—The same publishers send three songs from Tschakowsky's melodious opera 'Eugene Onegin,' namely, Lensky's song *I adore thee*, Triquet's *Sweet star that shineth*, and Prince Gremin's *At every age sweet love is master*; also *Songs We Used to Sing and Faithful Ever*, by Angelo Mascheroni, the first an elegantly written ballad with flowing accompaniment, including an *ad lib.* part for violin, and the second a very commendable example of the sensuous and sentimental style of song now much in vogue; *I've wept in dreams* and *A Slave Girl's Story*, by E. Overbeck, two unusually fresh and pretty little lyrics for female voice; *In Times of Old*, by Frances Allitsen, cheerful and tuneful; *Harlee Ho*, a clever nautical song by J. P. Attwater, introducing phrases from several popular sea ballads; *Whatever wind may blow*, by Lawrence Kellie, calculated to win favour from the admirers of this vocalist and composer; and several other

lyrics possessing no characteristics entitling them to individual mention.—*Dreams, Love's Garden, Near my Beloved, and Come, my love, to me* (Enoch & Sons), are by C. Chaminade, and are all noteworthy for melodic beauty and for the daintiness of expression, alike in voice part and accompaniment, which is generally associated with Mlle. Chaminade's compositions. Her duet, *Barcarolle*, for mezzo-soprano and baritone, is equally charming. All these have French words and English versions by Eugene Oudin, and afford clear evidence of the possibility of securing admirable effects with simple means. *The Silent Land and No, for an Answer*, are by that prolific song composer J. L. Roeckel, the first being sad in tenor and the second mildly humorous, both being suitable for unpretentious singers. *On Carmel's Hill* and *The Fisher's Good-bye*, by Paul Rodney, deserve similar recognition, the first as a religious ditty of a type now much in vogue, and the other as worthy to compare with Hullah's 'Three Fishers.' *Mirage*, by Liza Lehmann, is a love song of an unconventional sort, written with musicianly skill and suitable for either male or female voice of moderate compass. Other drawing-room ballads worthy of mention are *The Golden Meadow*, by Frank L. Moir; *Love in Absence*, by Landon Ronald; and *One*, by Stanley Forbes. These are sentimental songs of the calibre at present in vogue.

We have also received an album of eleven *Songs from Shakespeare*, the earliest known settings, edited by J. F. Bridge (Novello, Ewer & Co.). This very interesting collection was first prepared by Prof. Bridge for his Gresham College lectures, and he has rightly assumed that its publication will be acceptable. The songs all date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and are given in their original forms as far as possible, the accompaniments (for which, of course, the editor is responsible) being extremely simple and wholly appropriate.

### Musical Gossip.

No arrangements have been made, so far as we are aware, for an autumn season of opera in London, but the provinces are being unusually well cared for. We have already referred to the excellent arrangements made by the Carl Rosa Company, and last Monday Sir Augustus Harris's troupe commenced a tour at Blackpool. During the opening week Verdi's 'Falstaff,' Massenet's 'La Navarraise,' and Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger' were to be performed for the first time in the provinces. The company includes the Mlles. Ravogli, Mlle. Nuola, a new American soprano, Mlle. Gelber, Miss Pauline Joran, Mlle. Gherlsen, Mlle. Bauermeister, Mr. F. O'Mara, Mr. David Bispham, and many other artists who have gained acceptance in London.

HERR BERNHARD STAVENHAGEN will make a tour of Great Britain and Ireland early in the new year. Mlle. Chaminade will revisit England for several engagements in November next, and she will also make a tour here next February. Herr David Popper has arranged to tour in the United Kingdom during November and December next, and will play at the Crystal Palace and Symphony Concerts. Mrs. Katharine L. Fisk, the American contralto, will arrive in England for a lengthened stay in October.

VIENNESE amateurs will have an opportunity of making acquaintance with the characteristics of English nautical music during the coming winter, as Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's 'Britannia,' Overture is to be performed at the Philharmonic Concerts in the Austrian capital under Herr Richter.

ANTONIN DVORÁK, who has undertaken to supply a new choral work for the Cardiff Festival next year, will, in all likelihood, direct it in person.

DURING the coming season at the Paris Opéra the proposed novelties are Verdi's 'Otello,' 'La Montagne noire,' by Mlle. Augusta Holmès, and last, but not least, Wagner's 'Tristan und Isolde,' the production of which has been delayed for some time owing to various circumstances.

A REPORT reaches us from Italy that Signor Verdi has abandoned for the time the idea of composing an opera on the subject of 'King Lear,' and has selected instead the terrible story of 'Ugolino' from Dante's 'Inferno,' which was treated—not, it is believed, successfully—by Vincenzo Galilei, one of the company of Italian artists and *littérateurs* who met at the house of Giovanni Bardi towards the close of the sixteenth century for the purpose of reviving the style of musical declamation practised in ancient Greece.

SIGNOR SONZOGNO's Teatro Internazionale at Milan will be inaugurated on the 20th inst. with Leoncavallo's 'I Medici.' In the course of eleven weeks he proposes to mount eight works new to Italy, without any subvention from State or municipal sources. This will rival, though it will not surpass, the enterprise of Sir Augustus Harris during the recent season at Covent Garden.

SIGNOR MASCAGNI, according to *Le Ménestrel*, is engaged on an opera founded on a romance by Nicolas Masis. The title will be 'Serafino d'Albania,' and it will be ready for production in the autumn of next year.

ACCORDING to the report of the Hungarian papers the one-act opera 'Enoch Arden,' by Kapellmeister Rudolf Raimann, has achieved a brilliant success on its recent performance at Buda-Pesth.

THE music publisher Signora Giovannina Lucca, of Milan, has just died at the age of eighty-four. Wagner's popularity in Italy is in large measure owing to her energetic and undaunted exertions.

### DRAMA

#### 'COLOMBE'S BIRTHDAY.'

I.

OF Robert Browning's earlier poetical works several of the manuscripts are extant; but of one of the most memorable periods of his poetic activity, that in which he was putting forth the series of plays and poems originally known as 'Bells and Pomegranates,' the sole memorial of this kind is believed to be the manuscript of 'Colombe's Birthday,' which has for many years been safely lodged among numerous treasures of a like kind in the library of Mr. Buxton Forman. In the days when the 'Bells and Pomegranates' occasionally gladdened the hearts of Browning's few but ardent admirers of the forties—the days when the thin double-column royal octavo pamphlets in their primrose-coloured wrappers issued so noiselessly from the august house of Moxon that Miss Barrett might safely reckon on gaining a reputation for recondite scholarship by alluding to them—Browning's sister was habitually acting as his amanuensis. It was by that devoted domestic friend that the poems and dramas were copied fair from rough drafts and scraps which were destroyed as the "copy" went to press. And thus it came about that, so far as regards 'Pippa Passes,' 'King Victor and King Charles,' 'The Return of the Druses' (originally announced as 'Mansoor the Hierophant'), 'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon,' 'Luria,' 'A Soul's Tragedy,' and the two astonishing little collections of 'Dramatic Lyrics' and 'Dramatic Romances,' the seeker for Browning 'uniquities' may seek in vain. True, he may succeed in finding now and again a copy of one of these now highly treasured pamphlets bearing an

inscription in the poet's autograph; indeed, of such copies there are several in Mr. Buxton Forman's collection. With patience and a long purse it might even be possible to obtain one of the plays marked by the author for stage representation. But that is as far as the collector may hope to go in the matter of 'Bells and Pomegranates.'

The causes that led to the production of even one manuscript of a preservable kind to represent the period from 1841 to 1846 Browning has himself recorded in a letter to the present possessor of the holograph. It seems that Charles Kean and his wife were so much taken with 'Colombe's Birthday' that they undertook to act it; and it was for them that Browning wrote out the fair copy. The representation was not to take place at once; and the threatened interval was longer than he cared to keep the work back. He therefore withdrew the manuscript, and sent it to press as No. 6 of 'Bells and Pomegranates'; and, when it was returned by the printer very little the worse for the vicissitudes of the workshop, Browning's father (at whose cost the series was, like 'Paracelsus' and 'Sordello,' being printed) had it bound for preservation. How it happened that within four years or so this precious volume came out into the unappreciative world of an auction-room, he who wrote it could not explain; but that somehow it passed out of the guardianship of the liberal and admiring father, and that insult was added to injury in the very manner of its disposal, there is no doubt.

It was in 1844 that 'Colombe's Birthday' was published. That the Keans were not the only eminent persons of the theatrical world interested in it is evident from a letter which Browning addressed to R. H. Horne, some of whose dramas had at that time gained him a well-merited reputation as a playwright. The letter in question, dated "Apr. 1844," is couched as follows:—

MY DEAR HORNE.—The causes which I intimated might probably cause an indefinite postponement of the publication of my play—having suddenly ceased to operate—the press has done its work, and I have only to hope you may like the copy I send, with all regards and true admiration.

Yours ever,  
R. B.

On the 16th and 17th of March 1848, Messrs. Puttick & Simpson were busy distributing by auction a miscellaneous collection of autographs; and, *sub voce* "Bell (Robert), author of 'Bells and Pomegranates,'" two entries appear in the sale catalogue. One of the items thus offered to public competition was the 'Prologue to the Complaint of Mars and Venus,' an autograph transcript made for R. H. Horne's volume 'Chaucer Modernized.' The other item was "Colombe's Birthday, a play in five acts, 59 pages folio, wholly autograph. In a vol. bound in vellum." And the auctioneers clearly considered Robert Bell as the author of 'Bells and Pomegranates'; for they duly recorded the fact that the play had been printed in that publication, while perhaps regarding it as a matter of supreme indifference what particular "R. B." was the author of it. About those initials there are not a few strange coincidences: in this case, although Robert Browning took no part whatever in the production of 'Chaucer Modernized,' Robert Bell did. He wrote for it not only the 'Prologue to the Complaint of Mars and Venus,' but also the 'Complaint of Mars' and the 'Complaint of Venus'; and his contribution was placed immediately before that of Browning's future wife, namely, "Queen Annelida and False Arcite"; modernized by Elizabeth B. Barrett." To finish with 'Chaucer Modernized,' we may mention—though the fact is not strictly relevant—that the same collection of rarities which contains the manuscript of 'Colombe's Birthday' includes also Wordsworth's revised proof-sheets of the modernized poem of 'The Cuckoo and the Nightingale,' which he contributed to Horne's venture.



To return to our autograph sale—the holograph transcript of Robert Bell actually commanded a higher price than 'Colombe's Birthday'! The one was knocked down to a Mr. Sargent for three shillings, while the other was bought by a Mr. Warren for half-a-crown. Whether that reckless bidder shared in the ignorance of the auctioneers, and thus was led to entertain an angel unawares, we cannot say. Probably at that time the reputation of Robert Bell was wider than that of the illustrious poet who now rests in Westminster Abbey, and was then within seven years of the time when he published his richest and most typical work, 'Men and Women.' And who shall say whether Mr. Warren was among the *ruveroi* and bid with his tongue in his cheek, or whether others regarded the calligraphy of Browning as a specimen of the great Bell "of doubtful authenticity"? At all events, there is no question as to the identity of the manuscript which Mr. Warren bought with that which Mr. Forman now holds. The vellum binding—in an account-book style, perhaps dictated by the elder Browning's connexion with the Bank of England—the fifty-nine pages folio, and the title-page so worded as to afford some shadow of excuse for ascribing the book to the wrong "R. B.," leave no room for doubt.

Written upon thirty sheets of blue foolscap, on one side only of each leaf, the manuscript is beautifully neat, though the size of the writing varies according to the thickness of the pen in use from time to time. Each of the sheets is numbered on the first leaf in Browning's writing; and of the sixty leaves, the first bears the following title, &c.:—

Bells & Pomegranates. No. 6.  
Colombe's Birthday.  
A Play in Five Acts.  
By R. B.

Persons.

Colombe of Ravestein, *Duchess of Juliers and Cleves*.  
Sibyrne } her attendants.  
Adolf }  
Guibert }  
Guecelme }  
Maurroy }  
Clugnet }  
Valence. *Advocate of Cleves*.  
Prince Berthold, *Claimant of the Duchy*.  
Melchior, *his confidant*.

Place, The Palace at Juliers.  
Time, 16—.

The rest of the leaves are roughly renumbered "1" to "59" in another hand, doubtless that of the foreman who gave out the "copy" to the compositors, whose names are written at the top of the various portions of the manuscript allotted to them. The auctioneers, of course, "took the leaves as counted" when they read "59" at the top of the last page of writing; there was no occasion to be too particular about a doubtful bundle of Robert Bell's "copy"—going for a halfpenny a leaf!

It will be observed that the name of the author did not appear in the manuscript, only his initials, which did just as well for Robert Bell. The fact is that the words "Bells & Pomegranates, No. 6," and "By R. B." were not written at the same time as the rest, and were clearly added as sufficient for the guidance of the printers (who knew all about the series by that time) when the manuscript was withdrawn from the Keans and sent to press.

It is not merely as a relic that this manuscript is of importance. Perhaps the most actable of Browning's dramas, 'Colombe' was recognized by its author as needing some retrenchment in representation; and, whether by discussion with the Keans or by some other means, he had become aware, before the manuscript got astray, that actors and actresses were likely to be the gainers by some help in the matter of emphasis—a true genius for the delivery of blank verse being, as he well knew, among the rarest of histrionic gifts. Accordingly, not only are the "cuts" marked

in the manuscript, generally in ink, sometimes in pencil, but throughout there are numerous words underlined in pencil to show where the weight is to fall in delivery, some words being doubly underlined for special emphasis, while stage directions of an intimate kind are here and there inserted. That this invaluable service to possible managers and actors in the future was performed by the poet's own hand we learn from a letter written by himself, which lies before us as we write.

SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.

HAVING read with much interest the article on Sir John Vanbrugh (whose wife was my kinswoman and godmother to one of my great-aunts) in the *Athenæum* of August 18th, I think I can add one commission to those given by your correspondent. In vol. ii. of my 'English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-1714,' p. 67, I stated that John Vanbrugh left the Earl of Huntingdon's regiment in 1686. That he did so is certain, as Ambrose Jones was appointed ensign to Capt. Macarty's company in August, 1686, and in the Army List for 1687 (Harl. 4847) the name of John Vanbrugh does not appear in this or any other regiment. But after the Revolution there is reason to believe that John Vanbrugh re-entered the army as an ensign in Col. Wm. Beveridge's regiment of foot (14th Foot). In a list of officers in above regiment, commissioned February 28th, 1688/9, appear the names of Ensign John Brook and Capt. Dudley Vanburgh (War Office Commission Book, 1258). Now at first sight it seems both improbable and ridiculous that two brothers should appear in the same regiment with surnames entirely different the one from the other. But the Civil Service clerk of the seventeenth century is not to be judged by the standard of ordinary men, and his vagaries, where orthography was concerned, were often startling. It has already been shown that a certain John Brooke was appointed captain in Lord Berkeley's Marine Regiment, January 31st, 1695/6, and that this same John Brooke was none other than John Vanbrugh. Fresh proof of this fact is to be found in Major Edge's 'History of the Royal Marine Forces,' vol. i. p. 461, where an extract from Lord Berkeley's letter to the Admiralty, dated August 15th, 1695, is quoted, wherein occurs this passage:—

"I never preferred any officer upon my Lord Carmarthen's recommendation, but I promised him to make one Mr. Vanbrook, a gentleman with him at sea last year, a captain in my regiment."

The outcome of this promise was the commission for "John Brooke, Esq., to be capt. in Lord Berkeley's Marine Regt., dated 31 Jan., 1695/6." In 1698 this latter regiment was broke, and Capt. "John Vanbrook" appears in the list of half-pay officers (Home Office Military Entry Book, 1690-1702). John Vanbrugh's chequered military career had now closed, and that it closed in trouble is shown by his petition to the Lord Treasurer anent the pay due to him as captain in the 2nd Marine Regiment. It now remains for his future biographer in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' to show how Vanbrugh employed his time between 1689, when we suppose him to have been an ensign in Col. Beveridge's regiment, and 1694, when he went to sea with Lord Carmarthen. How much of this time did he spend in the Bastille? and how came he there? Was he a prisoner of war or a political offender?

I have only now to add that George Cunningham, in his memoir of Sir John Vanbrugh ('Lives of Illustrious Men,' vol. iv.), surmises Vanbrugh to have been born "about the middle of the reign of Charles II.," and, for want of a better authority, I have adopted this statement.

CHARLES DALTON.

ANOTHER NEW FACT ABOUT MARLOWE.

Cambridge, Aug. 21, 1894.

MR. SIDNEY LEE, in communicating the interesting new fact about Christopher Marlowe which you published on the 18th inst., falls back upon an old and mistaken suggestion, which he himself lately had a share in exploding. He does, indeed, repeat his statement that the religious, or rather irreligious, opinions of Marlowe differed essentially from those of Francis Kett of Wymondham; but he speaks of that ill-fated man as the dramatist's "former tutor at Corpus Christi College."

Now Kett left Cambridge, and Mr. William Reade succeeded to his fellowship at Corpus—though not without a protest—in July, 1580 (see Masters's 'History of C.C.C.C.,' pp. 325, 327, and 134, Lamb's edition). But Marlowe did not come into residence at Cambridge till the following year, 1581; for, although in the Register of Admissions to Corpus his name appears under 1580, yet it occurs last but one in the list, which probably means that he was entered in the early part of 1581, and he certainly did not matriculate till March, 1581 (see the extract from the 'Cambridge Matriculation Book' published by Mr. Dyce).

We know, from Heywood and Wright's 'Cambridge University Transactions,' vol. i. p. 222, that, by a special regulation passed in 1579, students had to matriculate within a month of coming to Cambridge.

M. Storojenko, indeed, says ('Life,' p. 45, Grosart's edition) that Marlowe first entered the University in the same year—1580—that Kett left; but the Russian professor forgets the difference between the Old and New Styles.

There was thus a gap between the times of residence of the fellow from Norfolk and the student from Kent; and it will, therefore, be seen that the external evidence supplied by dates and the internal proof first brought forward by Mr. Richard Simpson join in acquitting Francis Kett of the charge of contaminating young Christopher Marlowe.

H. P. STOKES.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THE interregnum at the theatres has been short, and the autumn season has begun two to three weeks earlier than usual. The new entertainment at Terry's may, indeed, be regarded as intercalary, but the reopening this evening of the Comedy, to be followed on Thursday next by that of the Adelphi, shows that managers are impatient to make up for the shortcomings of the past season.

The new drama at Drury Lane is, it is stated, to be of the racing order, and is to include the presentation of a flat race. Mrs. John Wood's character is to be that of a sporting duchess.

MR. WILSON BARRETT's farewell to the Leeds public upon his abandonment of the management of the Grand Theatre brought exceptionally gratifying proof of the influence he had exercised and the recognition he had obtained.

'THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN' is the quaint title of the comedy by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones in which Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will reappear at the Criterion.

A VERSION, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, of the 'Belle Maman' of M. Sardou will, it is said, serve at the close of the month for the reopening of the Court Theatre under Mr. Chudleigh.

GEORGE BARRETT, whose death at the age of forty-five has been announced, was a low comedian with a vein of pathos more distinct than is often found in actors of his class. As the first gravedigger in 'Hamlet,' James, an old clerk, in 'The Silver King,' Jarvis in Mr. Sims's

'Lights o' London,' Chibbles in Mr. Jones's 'Hoodman Blind,' Nat Boaden in 'Chatterton,' Samuel Peckaby in 'The Golden Ladder' of Messrs. Sims and Wilson Barrett, &c., he was more than acceptable. George Barrett was born at Clare, near Esham, Suffolk, and began life as a printer. After joining a stock company in Aberdeen he found his way to the St. James's Theatre. After performing in India he re-appeared at the Criterion as the bailie in 'Les Cloches de Corneville.' He was last seen in 'Reported Missing,' and at the time of his death was engaged to appear in a company travelling with the 'Gaiety Girl.' His remains were interred on Tuesday at Hampstead Cemetery.

'THE PROFLIGATE' has been given during the week at the Grand Theatre, Islington, with Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Kate Rorke in their original characters. Miss May Whitty replaces Miss Beatrice Lamb, and Miss May Harvey, Miss Olga Nethersole. Mr. Thalberg, Mr. Ian Robertson, Mr. E. W. Gardiner, and Mr. Du Maurier have also been included in the cast.

At the Parkhurst Theatre, Holloway, Mr. Hermann Vezin has been appearing in Macbeth, Othello, and other Shakspearean characters, supported by Miss Laura Johnson.

AN adaptation by Mr. Clement Scott of 'Odette' is to be given by Miss Anna Ruppert at the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Charles Warner will, it is expected, take part in the performance.

MADAME JANAUŠCHEK, whose representations at the Haymarket a score years ago conveyed a high impression of her powers, has written a short history of the stage.

The promise or menace is held forward of the visit, at the close of the month, of a German company under the direction of Herr Maurice. Fräulein Elenore Driller is to be the leading lady, and the scene of the experiment will, it is said, be the Royalty Theatre.

A LETTER from Athens in a Munich paper reports that 'Charley's Aunt' has invaded classic soil. The Greek ambassador in Berlin, M. Rhangabé, who enjoys some reputation as a poet in his native land, has translated this "classic" English piece into modern Greek, and it is to be played in Athens.

WE hear that the *Volksbühnenspieler* 'Friedrich der Grosse,' by Herr Max Lündner, editor of the *Strassburger Post*, is to be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at Königsberg in Prussia, in a large circus specially arranged for the purpose. The German Emperor is expected to be present at the performance.

'MADAME SANS-GÊNE' has been given successfully at the Lessing Theater, Berlin, with Fräulein Reisenhofer as the heroine.

GERMAN papers report that the "Hamlet-Problem," which, as was announced a few weeks ago, was to form the cause of an action for libel by Dr. Türk against Prof. Kuno Fischer, will, after all, not figure in the courts of law, the magistrate at Munich having declined to entertain the charge.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. P. R.—F. H. P. C.—R. R.—C. E. H. C. H.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

Erratum.—P. 249, col. 1, l. 23 from foot, for "fide" read *fido*.

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